The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,061—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

P & O

Tho' 10 Years Old is only

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

AT ALL DEALERS.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5347	T. Leigh	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7393	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer, unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,361	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	26th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Oct., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatenn	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,298	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 5th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 11th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 8th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 9th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th Oct.
" DCO. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "ISMAILA"...5,400 tons....Sailing about 7th Oct.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th Sept., 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silvor Rs.	Steel & Nicke Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRAWING PAPERS

SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

Are always in a position to supply from Stock the excellent Papers of this High Class Firm. List of numbers kept in Stock and Samples sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS,

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

CLUB BLEND

A very fine peg Whisky.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

J. GHOSE AND SONS.

BOOK COLLECTORS OF CALCUTTA.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, B.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.

FOR SALE.

1. SIR MUTAQHARIN; or, View of Modern Times, being an History of India from 1118 to 1195 of the Hidjrah (1781-82 A.D.), containing the reigns of the last seven Emperors of Hindustan; and in particular, an account of the English wars in Bengal, the rise and fall of Saradj-ed-Dowlah and Shudjah-ed-Dowlah, to which is added a critical examination of the English Government in these Countries from the PERSIAN of Said, Gholam Hoossein Khan. 3 stout volumes 4to calf. VERY SCARCE, PRIVATELY PRINTED, CALCUTTA, 1789.
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitious ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application.

VERY SCARCE.

3. TOD'S TRAVELS in Western India, embracing a visit to the Sacred Mount of the Jains and the most celebrated Shrines of Hindu Faith between Rajpootana and the Indus, Royal 4to, PLATES, CLOTH, VERY SCARCE, 1839.

This work is infinitely rarer than the "Rajasthan" by the same author.

4. COLLECTION of 45 tracts relating to Indian Antiquities, Inscriptions, &c. by J. Stevenson, J. D. Cunningham, Rajandralala Mitra, and others, 8vo. unbound. 1837-38.
5. EDWARD MOOR'S HINDU PANTHEON, with 105 Steel Plates, 4to calf, 1810. VERY SCARCE.
6. HAMILTON'S TRANSLATION of the Hedaya or commentary on Mussalman Laws, 4 vols, new, half calf 1791.

All communications to be addressed to the FIRM.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE AND LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder ..... " 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder ..... " 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement ..... " 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse Rs. 63 0

With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face ..... " 85 8
Half Hunting ..... " 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOSPITALS,
DISPENSARIES,
JAILS,
RAILWAYS,

AND ALL LARGE BUYERS OF

DRUGS AND MEDICAL REQUISITES,

Are invited to ask for KEMP & Co.'s List and Terms before placing their Orders elsewhere.

SPECIAL TERMS. PROMPT DESPATCH.

All Products of Standard Excellence.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

A GRAND
DRAMATICAL AND MUSICAL
ENTERTAINMENT.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1900,
IN THE
TIVOLI THEATRE,
IN HONOR OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE
KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL,
AND IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 17TH
ANNIVERSARY
INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The entertainment will consist of a Comic English Farce and a Portuguese Tragedy, besides many comic songs, Piano solos, duets, &c., by well known lady and gentlemen amateurs of the Portuguese Community of Bombay. Other particulars will be found in the hand bills.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	Rs.	a.
Orchestra Stalls	1	8
First Class	1	0
Second Class	0	12
Third Class	0	8
Pit	0	4

Children above 3 and below 10 years will be charged half prices in the first 3 classes.

Tickets may be had from :—Messrs. B. X. FURTADO and BROTHER ; Kalbadevi Road.

The Librarian, "Instituto Luso-Indiano," Caval, and at the door of the Tivoli Theatre on the night of the performance.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

MATHERAN.

VISITORS are REQUIRED to provide Servants and attendants with CERTIFICATES from local PLAGUE AUTHORITIES.

For detailed rules vide "Government Gazette," dated 12th October, 1899 G. R. No. 7102 P.

M. COLLIE, I. M. S., Major,
Superintendent, Matheran.

1st October 1900.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that I will NOT be RESPONSIBLE, from date, for any debts incurred by my wife, LILLIAN GRACE WOLLEY, and any persons having any claims against me must present the same within 10 days of this notice, otherwise their claims will not be recognised by me.

HARRY WOLLY.

Igatpuri, 4th September, 1900.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS-KEROSINE AND COCOANUT OILS; COTTON WASTE. LEATHER GOODS. INDIGENOUS STORES, LOCKS, FILES, SCREWS, &c.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., Gun Fire, on October 31st, 1900, for the supply of the above Stores required for the Broad and Metre Gauge sections of the Company's system for the year 1901, commencing from the 1st January next.

2. Forms giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office Ajmere.

Form No. 1 consists of Miscellaneous stores Parel delivery
Do. 2 do. do. Ajmere Delivery.
Do. 3 Kerosine oil Parel delivery,
Do. 4 do. do. for Ajmere Parel delivery,
Do. 5 Waste cotton Parel delivery,
Do. 6 do. Ajmere delivery.
Do. 7 Cocoanut oil Parel delivery,
Do. 8 Leather Goods Ajmere delivery.

The whole or any of the above forms can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items, from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous Stores, &c," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) must accompany all or any of the 8 tenders without which no tender will be considered.

5. If Government paper and other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B B and C I Railway Company, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 8 per cent of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agents option a further deposit will have to be made so as to make the total deposit equal 5 per cent of the total amount of the accepted tender.

6. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 2nd October 1900

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of FRAMJI DIN SHAW PETIT, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT, late of Bombay, Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 8th day of August 1895 and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was on the 9th day of December, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI AWABAI FRAMJI PETIT and Mr. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT of Bombay, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to come to the undersigned at their said office, on or before the 10th day of November, 1900, as, after that date, the said Bai Awabai and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, as such Executors, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in their hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay 4th October, 1900.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

BURMA.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 18th December, 1900, when the tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested, who may choose to attend.

Tenderers for Schedules Nos. I or IV must tender for all the supplies entered in Schedules Nos. I or IV.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract-deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and the superscription, "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground.....or Rice second sort, f...	80000	From 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1902.	Mandalay	5000
Natives.....	1500000			
Wheat	2500000			
Dhall, of sorts	700000			
Ghee, cow's	500000			
Salt.....	120000			
Turmeric.....	26000			
Chillies.....	1500			
Gunny-bags, double twill large and small.	12000			
Gunny-bags, single twill. large	1000			
Schedule No. II.				
Wheat	2100000		Myingyan,	2000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	2000000		Rangoon...	500
Schedule No. IV.				
Atta, dry, ground.....	10000			
Rice, second sort, for Native	10000			
Dhall.....	106000			
Ghee, cow's	63000		Kalewa ..	1000
Salt	20000			
Turmeric	3400			
Gunny-bags, single twill, small	7000			

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma,

G. T. ROBINSON, Captain,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for supply and Clothing

Rangoon, the 21st September 1900.

RECEIVED FANCY REVOLVING MUSICAL CIGAR STANDS, Rs. 15, 22, and Rs. 30, plays 1 and 2 Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India will be held at the Company's Offices,—1, Forbes Street, on FRIDAY, the 19th October 1900, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To elect a member of committee who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 15th to 20th October, 1900, both days inclusive.

By order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

Bombay, 5th October, 1900.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart, in very good order.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14·1 1-2 hand quiet in harness and Saddle, believed sound.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
The property of the late Jamsetji Cowasji Coach-builder.
1 second-hand strong landau in very good order.
The property of another gentleman—
1 English built strong landau by Kesterton,
1 handsome strong office shigram in very good order,
1 handsome strong built boat phaeton in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, next to Messrs. Singer & Co. the surplus stock of Mr R Ditmar, consisting of a superb collection of procelain, glass, and majolica engraved table ornaments and flower vases, card baskets, gilt and bronzed teapoys, coffee machines, table and hanging lamps, night lights, hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters, cake trays, wine coolers, plateware, kerosine oil wickless stoves, majolica tea and coffee sets, English camp lanterns, storm globes, shades, chimneys, chandeliers, and a variety of other goods.

The above is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, next to Arjhan Memorial Church the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved house-hold furniture, glass and crockery ware, plateware, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps Brussels and Persian carpets &c., the property of R CLOY, Esq, M W D.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COAL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder, by order of Bai Aishabai Hajee Soomar, and on account and at the risk of concerned—

A quantity of coal saved from the Padow No. 4871, called the "Essab," which was sunk on the 31st August last alongside the s.s Pekin.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

On SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalkadevi Road, opposite the new Post Office, the valuable stock in trade of Mr. Merally Hoosa Furniture Merchant, consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasi carpenters, such as single and double almirahs, chest of drawers, revolving bookstand, writing tables, teapoys, light and easy chairs, chiffoniers and cabinets, dressing and washhand tables, new designed bara, cot ottoman, revolving top office table etc.

The above is now on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., a consignment of 9 packages superior French stores (just landed ex s.s Sobraon) belonging to the estate of the late Mr. P. Corontio, consisting of—

Blocks of chocolate, small packets of chocolate, chocolate menier, Dragees chocolate, large and small tins of sardines, large and small tins of pates de foie gras, bags of haricots, lentilles and pois, &c

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneers and the property on view from to-morrow.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, cushions sofas, and chairs.

1 Milner's fire-resisting safe on teak stand,
1 Densmore typewriter No. 3 with extra roller, in good order.
1 S-B. No 2 express rifle, by Thomas Turner.
1 oblong cottage piano, by Saundy & Co.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jivaji, ex s.s. Eden Hall,

G. J. 1—1 case round and flat head brass wood screws, cup hooks, screw eyes and brass cock-screws,

AT 2 P. M.

Several new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles,
1 French polished office shigram,
1 second-hand victoria,
1 second-hand dog-cart,
1 english built landaulette,
1 Do single seated brougham,
1 boat shape landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

ON MONDAY, the 8th Inst, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs Crushnajee Rungjee & Co and on account and at the risk of Purchajee Narain Luxman.—

1 pair gold sankhas set with brilliants and rubies.
1 gold watch chain set with brilliants and rubies.
1 gold Necklace with pendant set with brilliants and rubies, emeralds and pearls.
1 emerald ring.
1 gold snake pattern ring set with brilliants and rubies.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Inst, at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Town Barracks, Fort, opposite the Commissariat Office, the handsome blackwood and teakwood house-hold furniture, square piano by Soundy, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine large English cooking stove the "Aidress" G Smith and Wellsford large ovens and hot water slip chimney and bend complete, fowl houses halfbred English Bassorah fowls pigeons, etc the property of Mr. R A Willis.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Menbai, widow, and Nenbai, daughter and Executrixes of Cooverjee Morarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1896, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of fazendari land, situate on the south side of Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17 kathas and three-fourths of a kathee, or 786 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 1vb, 7393 (1), and Street No. 159, and bounded on the east by the house of Amirally Haidarally, on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jivan, on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage, half of which belongs to the said Gungabai, and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gungabai or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th Inst, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and glassware, plateware, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. W. MACKENZIE, Esq.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of Nowrojee F. Patel, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE, CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, VASES, TEA SETS, BRONZE AND LACQUERED WARE PANELS CHINESE LANTERNS, &c,

By order of N. C Macleod, Esquire, Official, Assignee, H. C. and in re Quen Lun Kau (Chinaman) an Insolvent, Messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th October, 1900 at 2-30 p m at their Sale Rooms No 4 Forbes and Medows Street, Fort consisting of Chinese Japanese Satsuma and bronze large and small vases Jars bowls hanging fern baskets tea and break fast sets basket teapots dinner plates garden flower pots lacquered large panels cabinets work boxes caskkets tea trays folding screens photo frames velvet purses fans Chinese lanterns umbrela stands, photo views Back gammon board walking sticks &c.

The property is on view

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th October, 1900.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chowki, No. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MAROKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Re 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

ENLARGEMENTS up to LIFE SIZE made in Various styles, with high class finish, without losing tone, likeness, and character, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant, to H I M the Queen Empress of India, Bombay and Secunderabad.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market, Rs. 5-8, per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate. Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No, 387,

LOOK HERE, PLEASE.—BOMBAY WASHING Co. is the only Firm having 12 years' experience in Washing and Cleaning Woollen and Silk Wearing Apparel. Save from being Spoilt. Opposite Watson's Hotel.

WANTED CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with knowledge of Code-work. Apply "No. 318," care of this paper.

WANTED the SERVICES of a fully qualified expert professional MINING ENGINEER to report on Certain Mineral deposit at an early date. Apply to KHAN BAHADUR HAJEE SAJAN LALJEE, Secunderabad, Deccan.

LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins ; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company,—Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay and Madras.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT, on ELDON ROAD, opposite the HIGH COURT. Apply to "F. F." 2, Eldon Road, Fort.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE NEW IMPROVED PATENT ARISTONS, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 TUNES and complete, Rs. 45. Expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
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Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort ; S. P. Ghandy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market ; N. J. Wadia, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
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THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS :—

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of can Colonies for 27s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, the be supplied at 22s. 6d. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYOGUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, diseases, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay. Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

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NOTICES.

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MESSRS. THOS. COOK and SON have pleasure in announcing that they have now extended their business to SOUTH AFRICA. An OFFICE has been OPENED at St. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN, and Branches will shortly be opened at DURBAN, JOHANNESBURG, &c., &c.

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Will be given away this month to
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1st Prize, Rs. 60; 2nd Prize, Rs. 30; 3rd Prize, Rs. 15.

BELOW ARE GIVEN SIX PUZZLE WORDS:—

1. M*S*O*.	4. L*Y*R*O*L.
2. B*R*I*.	5. *O*D*N.
3. C*P*N*A*E*.	6. M*R*E*L*E*.

CONDITIONS:

FILL in the Stars in the Puzzle words (one letter for each star) to represent six principal towns in Europe. Write those you find out on a sheet of paper placing the respective number to each, and post it, together with your money order for Rs. 2-8, being the half year's subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits," (otherwise no notice will be taken), enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for reply, to the "Indian Tit-Bits" Office, 180, Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta. Please quote number of money order to avoid confusion.

The one that will fill in the whole six puzzle words correctly will get Rs. 60; five, Rs. 30; and four, Rs. 15; no Prize will be awarded for less than four.

Should more than one fill in the words correctly the prizes will be divided.

Competitors can only send in one attempt, thus giving every one the same chance.

Intending subscribers during this month will not only get their paper for six months, but will have besides the chance of winning one of the handsome prizes named above for the mere trial.

We are simply giving away the prizes to popularize the I. T.

Intending subscribers should send in their Competitions to reach us not later than Saturday, the 15th of September, 1900.

LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.
NOW IN PROGRESS.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins. A Rose for Lad (An incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches.	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches,	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches	15
The Storming of Badajoz 1812, 29 by 21½ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches	31

MAUD EARL.

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimbola) 28½ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33½ by 23½ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches	31

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Help the Britisher and British Industry,
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For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 8-20m., 8-39s. Low water, 1-44m., 2-39s.
P. and O. s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of 21st September, due to arrive at daylight.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Improvement Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Gymkhana Rugby Tournament.
Music at the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Shree Laximee Narayen Fair, at Gowalia Tank, commences to-morrow, and will last for five days.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at 6 p.m. for a general meeting, and at 8 p.m. for dinner at Mr. Powwall's bungalow, Mount Road, Mazagon, to-morrow, and at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday, for a ride to the Vellard and further.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN CHURCH.—An entertainment, consisting of music, songs, phonograph, magic lantern, and shadow pantomime will be given at Marble Hall, Byculla, to-day (Friday), evening at 8-15, in aid of the fund so urgently needed for the extension of the Byculla Wesleyan Chapel.

FUND FOR ERECTING CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—At the Dhunjeebhoy Edaljee Allbless Charitable Dispensary, under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for erecting cheap residencies for poor Parsees, the total number of patients treated during September was 449.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL'S BIRTHDAY IN BOMBAY.—A grand musical and dramatical entertainment will be held to-night in the Tivoli Theatre in honour of the birthday of the Portuguese Sovereign, and in commemoration of the 17th anniversary of the "Institute Luso Indiano." The entertainment is got up by several lady and gentlemen amateurs of the Portuguese community, and, judging of the musical talent of the Goans, it should prove a decided success.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I., Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March.....Soldiers in the Park.....Monckton
Overture.....L'Italiana in Algieri.....Rossini
Selection.....The Geisha.....Jones
Spanish Valse...Sevilla.....Matcdor
Selection.....Little Christopher Columbus.Caryll
Galop.....Berliner Pferde—Eisenbahn...Arndt
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Pranjivandas Calliandas, who resides on the third floor of a house at Churney Road, left home, in company of his wife, for the theatre on Tuesday night, leaving his house in charge of his servant Gopal, who was in his employ for fifteen days only. When the complainant returned from the theatre at 2 o'clock on the following morning, he found Gopal had disappeared, and discovered his wife's cupboard forced open and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 645 stolen. Inquiries are being made for Gopal's whereabouts.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow laden with 2,500 bundles of hay, was, on Tuesday morning, sailing from the direction of Elephanta, in charge of tindal Sitaram Succaram. When near the north Channel Beacon she was run down by the steam ship Dumra, which was then leaving with the mails for Karachi. From inquiries made it appears that the tindal at first attempted to cross the dock channel in front of the ship, but when he found he could not do so in time, he altered the course, so as to allow the ship to pass, but he was too late. The prow caught the bow of the ship, and drifted along her side, and as the ship turned to go down the harbour, she was struck with her propeller and sank. The crew were picked up by one of the Port Trust boats.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chatoorbhoy Mahanji, a boy, and Shamji Lalji were charged, the former with stealing gold studs and a pair of links valued at Rs. 14, the property of Megji Damodhar, and the latter with receiving stolen property. The complainant left his shirt containing the property, hanging on a nail in his room on Tuesday afternoon, and shortly afterwards found it missing. He made a complaint to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the ornaments from a Marwari at Mombadavi with whom they had been pledged by the second accused for Rs. 10. The first accused, who is merely a boy, pleaded guilty to the charge and stated that he stole the articles at the instigation of the second accused, who had promised to reward him for the job. When he handed him over the articles, he was paid seven annas. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to receive twelve stripes, and the second to suffer five months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENTS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Soodama Gazar, a Hindoo boy aged five years. The deceased was the son of a labourer and reside with his parents at Stone Bunder. On Wednesday morning the boy left home, saying that he was going on to play. About an hour after the deceased, in company of another boy, was walking along Frere Road, when seeing a Victoria coming from behind, both of them ran across to the right of the road, and in doing so the deceased knocked against a bullock cart and fell. One of the wheels passed over him. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the skull. The boy died same evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—Another inquest was held at the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, on the body of Wanibai, a Hindu girl, aged about five years. On Wednesday morning, the girl was playing on Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock. A tram car came and the deceased in attempting to cross the road in front of it, was knocked down and one of wheels passed over her left leg fracturing it completely. The child was removed to J. J. Hospital, where the fractured leg was amputated. Her condition grew worse and she died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE NASARWANJEE NOWROJEE MODY.

Mr. Rustom D. Wadia, on behalf of the Insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Scott, for the Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, and Mr. Manker, for another creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Wadia asked for at least a week's interim order to enable his client to reply to the allegations made against him. These were to the effect that insolvent was the Company's agent for Gujerat and Kathiwar, it was found that insolvent had not paid premia to the extent of Rs. 1,000. His lordship granted insolvent an interim order till Monday to enable him to reply to the affidavits of the opposing creditors.

RE GORDHANDAS PITAMBER.

Mr. Davar, on behalf of a creditor was granted a rule *nisi* calling upon Messrs. Edward Bates and Company to show cause why they should not hand over to the Official Assignee a sum of Rs. 7,500 paid in by the insolvent to their firm. Mr. Scott, for the insolvent, moved for a short adjournment of the rule granted on the 25th August last for revocation of the adjudication order. His lordship adjourned the hearing of the rule for a week.

RE DOSSA GOPAL.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of prosecution. Counsel said insolvent had been adjudicated so far back as 1898, but had done nothing in the matter of his insolvency. Mr. Davar's application was granted.

RE MIRZA HIDAYET ALLI.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, obtained the usual rule "*nisi*," calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be granted his discharge.

RE HARIDAS ANANDJEE.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for the examination of certain witnesses under section 36 of the Act. His lordship granted a rule, which was made returnable on the first court day after the October vacation.

DISCHARGES.

The following Insolvents were granted their discharges:—Abdul Rahiman; Samuel Luck; James Ross; Seamrao Narayen; Bejonjee Jamsetji Shroff; Gumanchand Chattoorbhoo; Naryen Keshev and another; Kaikhasru Rustomjee; and Francis Fernandez.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

6th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct, 1900.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN GUZARAT.

ALLEGED IMPROPER PRACTICES.

THE following is the concluding portion of the charges brought against Revenue Officers by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas Parekh:—

CASE OF GHELA MODI OF SAOOL.

Another case to which reference has been made in the letters of "Gujerati" is that of Ghela, the Modi of Saool. This case is mentioned at p. I. of the accompaniment to the Government Resolution. On this point I have to refer to the statement of Ghela himself (No. 17). His case is to the effect, that he was not interested in any Government land, and that he owed nothing to the village account. The moneys that were deposited with him were withdrawn 4 years ago, and though he stated so to the Talati and showed his book to the Talati, still his property was attached. The Talati's case appears to be that Ghela first admitted the debt and the entry of repayment in his book was subsequently made. I have not the statement of the Talati before me, and I am therefore unable to express any opinion as to its value. But whether the statement of Ghela be true or that of the Talati be true, there can be no doubt that as Ghela was not the registered occupant of the village lands or was in possession thereof, the action of the Talati in levying attachment upon his property was illegal and improper. He might have been proceeded against in a court of law. The Talati was wrong in taking the law in his own hands in the matter.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S ACTION.

In connection with this matter I shall take leave to draw the attention of His Excellency in Council to the attitude of even such a high officer as the Deputy Collector, towards persons who think of seeking relief at the hands of the regularly constituted courts of the country, against the illegal acts of subordinate officers. When Ghela gave notice of action with reference to the Talati's acts the Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka spoke of Ghela and his advisers as rascals and "badmashes," and desired that they should be prosecuted under sections 182 and 189 of the Indian Penal Code. It is only by a timely resort to the District Court, that this people were saved from the harrassment of a malicious prosecution.

CASE OF BHAVAN NATHU.

Another case referred to in the letters of "Gujerati" is that of Bhavan Nathu, a Koli of Obha; though the man was so poor as to be put on Government dole, his khata was forfeited for non-payment of Government dues. The defence of the Hansot Mahalkari is that the land had been mortgaged to one Adarji, a Parsi of Ilav, and Adarji and not Bhavan suffered by the order of forfeiture. The facts however are that Adarji found the mortgage burdensome as the land did not yield him enough to cover the amount of the Government assessment and relinquished his rights under the mortgage in 1898 (statement of Adarji, No. 8). Therefore when the forfeiture of these lands was made Bhavan and not Adarji became the sufferer. It may be noticed that when the order of forfeiture was made, the authorities had notice that Adarji had relinquished his right over the land.

CASE OF BHIMA PARAG OF TAKARMA.

Another case mentioned by "Gujerati" is that of Bhima Prag of Takarma. The facts of the case are that the lands cultivated by Bhima yielded some cotton and "bantu"; he paid Rupees 4 to Government by selling part of his "bantu" the proceeds of cotton which were Rupees 8 and Rupees 2 out of the proceeds of "bantu," were applied in purchasing grain for the maintenance of his family; and the rest of the "bantu" was consumed by his cattle; his moveable property which consisted of a cart, a hand grinding mill, a cooking pot, and a pair of copper water vessels, were attached and taken to the village Utara. As he was going to his field wearing merely a cloth on his loins and a cloth on his head, he learnt of Mr. Kadri's arrival at his village and went to him to complain about the attachment. The Talati mentioned him as one of the persons whose dues remained unpaid. All persons whose dues were unpaid were kept standing on one side till Mr. Kadri's departure from the village. Then they were taken to Olpad 4 1-2 miles away. Before removal to Olpad, Bhima asked for permission to go to dress, but it was not given. At Olpad, these persons were asked about their balances; and the Mamlatdar said that they would not be allowed to leave till they paid them. Finally they were permitted to return to their village after lamplight (statements of Bhana Prag, No. 18, Fakira Jaga, No. 20, Fakira Bhana, No. 21, and Dullabh Keshav, No. 23). Against this there is the statement of Mr. Kadri, at page 11 of the accompaniment to the Resolution, Mr. Kadri in his report, No. 5 of his report, says that the example of Bhima was so wholesome that the village officers could afterwards collect smoothly Rs. 3,400. This shews that there was something exemplary in the manner in which Bhima was treated by him, and gives support to the evidence submitted. The Collector was not right in thinking that Bhima's things were not attached. They had been attached and taken to the Utara.

CASE OF BADOL RAJPUTS.

Another case referred to in "Gujerati's" letters is that of Himat Chhita, Umed Lalji, and Bavla Visram of Bhadol. Lalio and Motlo were two *dublas* who drew water for the village cattle. They enjoyed for this service partially alienated land for which Rs. 9 had to be paid to Government. This sum used to be paid by the *dubla* cultivators. Some *bantu* grew on the lands, and so long as it lasted the *dublas* remained there. It got exhausted, the bullocks died and the occupants of the field went away. There is no village *punch* at Bhadol, none but the persons working the *koss* ever paid the Government assessment for the land, and there is no fund in the village collected for paying the expenses of drawing water. The Talati got notices issued on 3 persons for the payment of the assessment of this land. One of these men Himat Chhita declined to take the notice. When Mr. Kadri went to the village, the Talati complained that Himat declined to receive his notice. Mr. Kadri thereupon got enraged against the man, and ordered that he should be arrested and attachment should be levied at his place. Mr. Kadri himself went for making the attachment. The attachment was made and some articles were taken out of his house, when a relation of his brought some monies, which were paid. Then Mr. Kadri and other persons went to levy attachment at the house of another person Bavla, for another part of the amount, and then it was paid (statement of Makan Lala and 12 others of Bhadol, No. 29). Mr. Kadri's explanation at page 11 of the accompaniment of the Resolution is, that the village "punch" used to pay the assessment, that Umed Malji and Bavlo Vishram were the village "punch," and that they had the village moneys with them. It does not appear on what evidence Mr. Kadri has made his statement. I trust His Excellency in Council will require Mr. Kadri to substantiate his statement by evidence; and then determine which evidence is the more reliable. But quite irrespective of facts, Mr. Kadri's act was illegal and most improper as he had no right to levy any attachment against Himat and Bavla who were not registered occupants, nor were they in possession of the land in respect of which the Government dues were claimed.

The above is a short summary of the evidence submitted herewith; it covers all the material allegations in the letters of "Gujerati" and those in connection with the measures for the making of revenue collections in my speech at the last meeting of the Legislative Council.

REASONS WHY NO COMPLAINTS MADE TO COLLECTOR.

The Collector of Surat attempts to discredit the statements in the letters of "Gujerati" on the ground that no such complaints came to his notice. People have come to believe that what the lower officers do in the interest of revenue is done with the sanction or under the orders of the Collector. Ordinarily they are much afraid of the village and Taluka officials, and they fear that complaints against the action of Government officers, however well founded, would result in bringing mischief on themselves. It is said that graduates, B. As. and LL. Bs., Solicitors of High Court, and District Pleaders are interested in the Taluka, and have not given any information. I am not aware that there are any persons of these classes in any of the villages for which I have submitted evidence; but even if there be any, they do not know what is passing in the villages; and if they knew, they would be unwilling to do anything that would bring on them the displeasure of the officials, and to incur the trouble, risk and inconvenience involved in coming forward to prove charges of misconduct against Government officers. Another ground that is often put forward for the purpose of looking with some distrust on allegations about oppression of combination of villagers. Lower officers often mention combination as a jussification for their harsh measures without the slightest reason for so doing; and this story ascends from one region of officers to another till it reaches the top. When the evidence is definite and specific, it ought not to be discredited as the result of a combination, unless evidence as distinct and definite is produced to prove a combination in which the witness is involved.

RAYATS' DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING HELP OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

I shall here beg to refer His Excellency in Council to one instance showing what difficulty people find in seeking the help of higher authorities. A Bohara cultivator of Piraman, under Anklesar, had his plough-bullock and other articles attached for non-payment or Government demands. He went to the Collector of Broach and presented to him an application with a half-a-rupee stamp. The Collector said he would not get his bullock back, and that he had better take his petition back, as that would save him the loss of half-a-rupee in stamps. The man took back the petition, and submitted a petition to the Commissioner enclosing with it the returned petition. While the petition to the Commissioner was being enquired into, the bullock was sold and the day for the confirmation of the sale arrived and yet no reply to the petition was received. The day for confirming the sale was not put off; and therefore the man was forced to sell his bullock and his box to a third party by private sale, and he paid the proceeds to satisfy the claim of Government (statement of Mahmad Asmal, No. 39).

DISALLOWANCE OF JOINT PETITIONS.

Considerable expense, annoyance, delay and hardship were caused by the practice adopted by officers of refusing to consider petitions with more than one signature. Most of the cultivators were unaware of the Government rule in the matter. Most of the inhabitants of one village would have a common case and a common request, and one answer on the merits would dispose of the matter finally so far at least as one office was concerned. The people would find it more convenient, and less expensive, to have edition for all prepared together than that each man should have a separate petition for himself. The practice considerably increased the work of the overworked officials. At a time when the distressed people stood in the greatest need of the help and advice of officers, when it was most necessary that the officers must be fully acquainted with the difficulties of the poor, when the closest supervision was required to protect the rayats from being oppressed by the lower subordinates, and when it was more necessary than at any other time that forms and technicalities should be dispensed with and the greatest expedition used in disposing of complaints, forms and technicalities were stuck to with the greatest rigor, and obstacles and impediments came in the way of the grievances of the people reaching the higher authorities. If the higher officials had shown themselves more disposed to listen to the people and made access to them easier, many of the grievances of the present complaints would probably have been removed.

PETITION FOR REMISSION OF INHABITANTS OF NES, KARANJ AND PARDI.

The above remarks may be illustrated by what has been done in one matter of importance and urgency. The case of the villages of Nes, Karanj and Pardi of the Olpad Taluka is, that their soil has been much deteriorated by the constant blowing in of brine from the neighbourhood of the sea that taking the average of the last 10 years they have not been able to get from their lands even as much as to cover the cost of Government demands, that their assessments come to nearly one-third of the outturn, that as the new Revision Survey their lands were found so far deteriorated that the current assessments were ordered to be reduced by more than 45 per cent, in Nes, more than 28 per cent, in Karanj and more than 25 per cent. in Pardi, that though the legal period of 30 years had expired, the old assessments were allowed to continue, and the revised rates were not introduced, and that there was an absolute failure of crops in 1899-1900. A petition stating these facts and praying for a total or partial suspension of the Government revenue for the year and stating further with reference to lands that were let out that in the event of the Government being pleased to remit these assessments, the landlords had also agreed to remit their rents, addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, was in February last submitted to the Collector of Surat with a covering letter, for being forwarded to Government through proper official channels. This petition remained in the Collector's Office till 12th June on which day the following *shera* was made on it:—

"The reply to the petitioners is that in case of such petitions each petitioner should make a separate petition for himself; nothing can be done on a joint petition. Again such a petition should be presented to the Mamlatdar of the Taluka, in order that he may enquire into the merits and pass a proper decision in the matter."

A translation of the petition and shera has been annexed hereuntoas pattition had to be returned. Now I cannot conceive any prayer to rest on grounds more equitabl and just; Government have themselves recognised that the villages are considerably over-assessed. If the as being a joint petition why was it not returned in February? The Mamlatdar had no power of granting remissions and suspensions, and why should the Collector have required a petition of the kind to be made to the Mamlatdar. In this way while petitioners were petitioning authorities for consideration of their grievances, their applications are not at all considered, and rigorous measures continued to be enforced against them.

COMPARISON BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN VILLAGES OF OLPAD.

There are two remarks in the report of the Collector of Surat on which I should like to say a word. He says that in the Mor Kantha villages, which are poorer than the eastern villages, larges revenue is collected. It seems to me that the larger collection is owing to the fact that in the Mor Kantha villages cultivators have mostly lost their rights in the lands, and that they have been reduced to the condition of day labourers. The lands have been mostly in the hands of money lenders, the Government dues were recovered with ease. So far as the eastern villages are concerned, they have not yet reached that condition and hence the difficulty in these villages. The measures that were taken in the eastern villages were such as to hasten the reduction of the condition of their inhabitants to that of those of the Mor Kantha villages. The larger collection in the Mor Kantha villages does not at all prove that the inhabitants of the eastern villages had means to pay the Government Revenue and were acting contumaciously.

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS OF COERCIVE PROCESSES.

The Collector of Surat with a view to show that the measures for recovering revenue are not harsh has compared the numbers of coercive processes in 1898-99 and 1899-1900. But the evidence shows that the registers furnish a very deceptive test in this direction. The largest number of attachments are never entered on the register, and some of the strongest measures adopted were illegal, and therefore could have no place in the registers at all.

I have thus endeavoured to place Government in the position of hearing both sides of the questions, that have been agitated regarding revenue collections. When they formulated their conclusions laid before the Legislative Council at its last meeting, Government had before them only the reports of the officers complained against. I have tried by this letter and its accompaniments to give them an indication of the evidence on the other side.

GUZERAT REVENUE COLLECTIONS AND IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the papers annexed to the celebrated Government Resolution No. 3161 F. D. dated the 22nd August on the letters of a "Gujerati" there is an allegation made by the Mamlatdar of Olpad that some Motala Brahmins of Saras were contumaciously withholding Government dues, even though they had cash in their hands, and that they had taken part thus in an unlawful agitation or opposition to Government:—

In the first place, I submit that there was no such opposition or agitation at all to the levy of Government dues. I entirely agree with Mr. Jivanjee, of Illav, in holding that the cry of a no-rent combination was only falsely raised by the Subordinate Revenue Officers. My own native place is Saras, and I belong to the community which the Mamlatdar of Olpad and Mr. Kadri denounce as forming one of the many factions which took part in the socalled opposition. I can emphatically say from my personal knowledge that the allegation against the so-called interested Motala Brahmins is false and absolutely devoid of foundation. From the reports you will see the crops of Morkantha had totally failed, and that these Motala Brahmins are interested in that taluka as mortgagees or holders of lands. Some of them had pawned their ornaments last year to pay the Government's dues or to purchase supplies for their families and cattle, as that year was also a year of bad crops. The Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas depicted the condition of the Olpad Taluka in suitable language in his Budget speech last year. Their condition can easily be imagined when it is remembered that they have been cursed with bad years of unprecedented failure of rain and crops in succession.

These consecutive years of bad crops have reduced them almost to poverty. The distinction between the poor cultivators on relief work and these people is that the former have lost their borrowing powers whilst the latter have not, owing to their superior status in society. All the Motalas, I say, all without exception, have pawned their ornaments and incurred debts which there is no chance of redeeming for some years to come, and have by this means paid the Government dues. Some of them went to relief works, served there as karkuns and paid the revenue. These facts will show that they must have probably delayed, a little or more, owing to their more or less insolvent condition. But this delay does not warrant the Mamlatdar in reporting that they were contumaciously withholding the Government dues.

Two or three land-holders of Morkantha had gone to Saras with a view to make a petition to the Government requesting adoption of lenient "measures" in exacting the revenue as this was a second year of bad crops, and had told heavily on both the poor cultivators and their sowkars. Our people dissuaded them from that course, exhorting them to depend for relief on the sympathy of the Collector and the Mamlatdar. The idea of making a petition was thereupon abandoned. Two or three people meeting together to make a petition to Government with a view to state their own case and praying for a relaxation of the rigour of revenue collection does not certainly warrant the designation and stigma of "a Secret Meeting." And thus his subsequent statement as regards the dispersion of the so-called "Secret Meeting" falls to the ground. If the "Secret Meeting" had a place only in the mind of the Mamlatdar he had been misled by some false information supplied by his assistants. People have been illtreated and insulted by the persons employed in collecting the revenue. Their duty in such times is to collect revenue; but they have to do this by means or measures prescribed by the land revenue code or Government Resolutions, which are made known to them from time to time. They are not to use unbecoming and improper language.

The Motalas are by their very nature law-abiding and meek people. Agitation or opposition is quite foreign to their temperament, as will be seen from the advice they gave to the land-holders who had come to Saras to make a petition to Government. There are many Motala Talaties serving in the Olpad, Mandvi, and Bardoli Talukas of the Surat District. All of them worked hard in collecting the Government dues with their usual honesty and integrity of purpose, which even the Mamlatdar himself cannot doubt. This will be seen from the report in which he has recorded the exceptional faithfulness shown by the Talaties in discharging their duties by Government in collecting the revenue.

In conclusion, I again emphatically assert that all the allegations against the Motalas made by the Mamlatdar of Olpad are baseless and unwarranted, and I feel sure that if an impartial inquiry be made into the matter by any one but the interested servants of Government, the truth will then make itself known to the public. Unless this is done it is only hoped that persons like yourself will do all in their power at least to save a community like mine from being condemned unheard.—

Yours, &c.

L.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by Mowjee Shamjee and others against the National Bank of India. Plaintiffs asked that the defendants be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 9,500, being the amount of a cheque drawn in favour of the plaintiffs and sent to the defendants for collection, which the latter led the plaintiffs to believe had been duly collected, whereupon the plaintiffs were induced to deliver certain goods to certain parties. Plaintiffs also claimed interest on the amount from 13th June 1900 till payment and the cost of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the Bank.

His lordship, after reviewing the law and the facts at considerable length, said: Upon the whole, therefore, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs' case fails. I accordingly find on the issues as follows:—1. The defendants were not bound to honour the cheque drawn upon them by the plaintiffs on the 13th of June 1900. 2. I find the allegations in para 3 of the plaint to be correct. 3. I find that the returning of the plaintiffs' pass book by the defendants and the noting and initialling the amount of the original cheque therein was a representation that the defendants had received payment of the said cheque and were prepared to give the plaintiffs credit for the amount thereof. 4. I am not satisfied that the plaintiffs acted on such representation. It is not necessary, as I have above pointed out, to say whether they acted to their detriment as alleged. 5. I find that the defendants are not bound under the circumstances of this case to make such representation good to the plaintiffs. 6. I find that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the relief claimed or any part thereof, and accordingly dismiss the suit with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	11
B Mandvi, Chunchla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	4	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	1	1	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	1	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	12
Total	15	11	141
Total plague deaths to date	79,811	66,139	
Same date last year	13	8	101
Cholera	6	7	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Yanariva, 2,155 tons, Captain A W Smith, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co s s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C J Bent, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE s s Dragoman, 2,214 tons, Captain C Waters, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta 26th September, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,035 tons, Captain S Yoshizawa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama 30th August via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the N Y Kaisha.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta, Sept 20.
4	Hiroshima Maru s.	Yoshizawa	Yokohama, Aug 30.
	Assyria s	MacLean	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Vaunhall s	Chandler	Rangoon.
	Nankin s	Benton	Calcutta.

The steamer Yanariva, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ballarat, for China, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, for Japan, &c.
" Simla, for Zanzibar, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay 5th October.

1. There will be a route march on Saturday next 6th inst. The B V A will fall in at 3-15 p.m. at Grant Road Station. Dress—Drill Order with arms, puttees and field service caps to be worn.

With reference to the above order the attention of Nos 1 of Sub-divisions especially and of all members of the Corps is called to the notices which will be posted at the Corps Club and Nesbit Road Head quarters on 1st inst.

2. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on 7th instant from 8-45 a.m.

3. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued to members of No 1 Company daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.
5-30 p.m.—Communicants' Service.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels

FLAMMARION!!!

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
FOR
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.
AND
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS
at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.
BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.
The Binoculars are offered as
SPECIAL LINES
and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.
VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
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GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensible Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and other Railway Book, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and of all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 4.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£98 3-4 plus 1-16.
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£109 " "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£93 13-16 "
Bar Silver in London.....39 1-2 plus 1-2
Do New York .....63 7-8 plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 13 1-2 plus 1-2
Do. New York .....4 34 3-4—3-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent. plus 1-8 p. c.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-8 per cent. unch'gd.
London quotes :—
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, sellers, April-May Havre. Antwerp, and Dunkirk.....47s. Tone firm.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, sellers, April-May, Havre-Antwerp and Dunkirk.....45s. 9d. Firm.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 20,00,000—
Rs. 11,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,700,00 do Bombay.
" 6,80,000 do Madras.
" 20,00,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Tenderers at the above rate received 4 per cent.
Average rate of allotment 15·94.
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 21,70,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 25,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady throughout the day with no change in rates and no concessions of any sort on the part of Banks and only a very limited business passing.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 206
Hongkong do.	" 152 1-2
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady during the day at Rs. 96-2 for cash with little doing.
STOCKS AND SHARES.—Steady with no transactions of any importance to report.
FREIGHTS.—The market is easy and the Austrian Lloyds' rate for Venice and Trieste is reduced for December to 19s., 6d. other months both for this and next year remaining the same, viz., 20s. owners remain firm in their rates.
COALS.—Jardine's Navigation.—A line is reported January to June at Rs. 14-6 and another January to December at Rs. 14-4.
SEEBPORE—A good line has been done for this year at Rs. 15 to Mills.
RANIGUNGE TOPOSI.—There are buyers for 1901 at Rs. 13.
WHEAT.—The market is slightly easier at Rs. 4-8-9 for White Delhi, April May.
SEEDS.—Linseed is firm at Rs. 10-14 to Rs. 11.
RAPESEED is also firm with business pasing in Brown Cawnpore at Rs. 7-14, and a little in Yellow at Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 8-10.
CASTORSEED.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 40-12.
POOPYSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 8.10.
COTTON.—The market is firm with a fair business doing, Exporters have bought about 2,500 bales, including a line of new Broach of 1,460 bales at Rs. 242. The Mills have been quiet and their purchases for the day only amount to 700 bales.

	Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	215
do. F. G. ready	200
do. do. Jany. 1901...	202
Broach Fine, ready	230
do. Good, ready	225
do. do. March 1901...	243

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,00. bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales Surats 400 bales. Imports 11,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Fair Brown, Egyptian, 7 1-2—1 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·38	5 42	5·29	5·24	5·20
—3·64	—1·64	—2·64	—2·6	—2·64

In New York—

	bales.
Receipts at the Ports.	48,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Continent	3,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 7-8 = unchgd.
Futures.	9·36 = —6
Do.	9·86 = —6

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on yesterday :—
Westerns ..... 50 bales

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	4,339 cwts.
Linseed	79 "
Rapeseed	1,541 "
Gingellyseed	373 "
Poppyseed	190 "
Castorseed	1,109 "
Rice	8,251 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats stead.
Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 13-16
Bar Silver	29 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LONDON, OCT. 3.

The City Line steamer City of Lucknow arrived off Isle of Wight to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Melpomere, from Shanghai, sailed from Hongkon for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
For Judgment.
1107 133 99—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Manockjee Poonjiajee vs Framjee Manockjee Poonjiajee and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Dismissal.
1113 381 00—Payne G S and M—Jadowjee Purmanand vs Mathuradas Kallianjee—Bicknell M and M.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.
1060 83 97—Crawford B and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and another vs Shamrao Pandurang and another—Unwalla and P. Little and Co, S and M.
1077 522 95—Jeshingji R and K—Buddesdas Mohakunchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.
1080 616 95—Mansukhlal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Edgelow G and W.
1083 168 97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tullaokchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit of Consent Decree.
28 00—Little and Co—Madhowrao Gunputrao vs Anundrao Gunpatrao—Dikshit and D.
Long Causes.
666 98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—(Long Cause) part heard.
422 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.
472 00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jallal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.
408 00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co Ld and others—Edgelow G and W
260 00—Captain and V—Bai Jethbai vs Vurdhwan Muneoy and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M. Part heard.
68 2662 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodlbai and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
348 99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dhecranath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S, B V and K. and D and D part heard.
374 00—Smatham B and N—Bai Ramcooverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soonderdas—Mansukhlal D and J.
397 00—Framjee and D—Aliadinbai Mahomed Dama and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—R H Mehta.
2 00—R H Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaye vs Bai Deorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R.
39 00—Nanu and H—Oosman Hassam vs Vulli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford B and Co and Nanu and H

Petition.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Ld—Payne G S and M—The New Mofussil Company Ld—Petitioner.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM Extras, of Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRD—September 29, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Frank D Bird, of a daughter.
FISHER—October 1, at Disney's Gardens, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of T Fisher, of a daughter.
REED—September 14, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Reed 2nd M Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAREFOOT—September 28, at her residence, "Silver Oaks," Cleveland Town, Bangalore, Matilda, widow of the late James Barefoot, Loco Foreman, M R C, aged 70 years, 4 months and 21 days.
MANN—September 27, at Mercara, Coorg, Henry Mann, eldest son of the late Henry Mann, of Mercara and Headenham, Bungay, Norfolk, aged 49.
SEATON—September 30, at Madras, Dr John Joseph Joscelyn Seaton, M D, Natal Emigration Service, aged 60 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1900.

THE Election returns of yesterday show fifty further Conservative victories, 12 Liberal and nine Nationalist, making a total of 212 Ministerialists and 75 of the Opposition, a Conservative majority to date of 130. The most remarkable incident of the polling recorded to-day is the result at Derby, where Sir Howe Bemrose and Mr. Geoffrey Drage, the two Conservative members have been unseated by Sir T. Roe and Mr. Bell. The former of these was Sir William Harcourt's colleague in the fight against Messrs. Bemrose and Drage in 1895, when they lost by 862 votes on the aggregate poll. In the Brightside Division of Sheffield the Conservatives score a victory, Mr. Fitzalan Hope having overthrown his former antagonist Mr. Maddison, the Labour candidate, who in a bye-election in 1897 had a majority of 180 votes. At Walsall, the Liberals gain a seat, Sir A. Hayter having displaced Mr. Sydney Gedge, who beat him by 317 in 1895, but at Merthyr Tydvil Mr. Keir Hardie (of deer-stalker not bowler fame) takes the place of a better Liberal, Mr. Pritchard Morgan. The returns of the day further include Mr. Austen Chamberlain, son of the Colonial Secretary; Mr. Burdett-Coutts, who started the South African military hospital agitation, Mr. Dillon, the sentimentally persistent interposer who was ruined by trying to live up to his appearance, Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. W. B. Beach, who has now sat for twenty years, Mr. A. Lyttelton, a nephew of Mr. Gladstone, and brother of the General, Mr. A. E. Pease of the Darlington Quaker family and last but not least Mr. Justin McCarthy, whom Mr. Parnell once described as the beau ideal of an Irish member, which he remains to-day, being respected even by his opponents. Both sides profess to be satisfied with the results so far as they go.

FOR those who tell us of the decline of the British workman and workmanship and of the superiority of the foreign artisan and the articles he produces, it should suffice to point to the reports on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act. It is not necessary to refer to the Home reports. Those published in India go far enough. And after perusing them we may ask: Why, if British goods and British workmanship have fallen behind in the race, is it necessary for foreigners to try and palm off their goods as of English manufacture? Is it because they imagine our national vanity is so great that they must pander to it even at the cost of the truth, or is it that they recognise the inferiority of their goods and that to dispose of them at all they must resort to fraud and misrepresentation? In Bombay alone within the official year last closed no less than 679 consignments of goods were detained on suspicion of not being of the origin, nature and substance represented. And in these it was necessary to adjudicate fines and confiscations in 552 cases. If the many sin while the few only are found out in commercial life, how many successful frauds must not have been perpetrated on a too-confiding public in Bombay? Misrepresentation, as to country of origin, is the most common sin and when that fails, though Bombay places no more restrictions, on French, German or Russian trade than it does on English, it is only by resorting to shortages that the foreign article can be offered at a lower rate than the English; and whilst we believe in an open door, in a fair field and no favour, we would strongly urge our readers to look for the country of origin on the goods they buy and when they demand a certain article to see that they get it. See that the "made in Germany" or in France is in plain indelible letters and cannot be removed by the application of a damp pocket-handkerchief. If the maker desires to do honest trade and is not afraid of legitimate competition he will stamp his name on his goods in letters which will withstand fair wear and tear, whether it be Austria or Belgium, France or Germany or Holland. But it not infrequently occurs that the origin marks are found to be easily removable. Take a consignment of clocks from Trieste as an example. The importer's name was printed on the upper part and the words "made in Germany" on the lower part. To all appearances the provisions of the Act have been complied with, but on a closer inspection it was found that while the importer's name was painted in oil-colours and likely to last, "made in Germany" was in water-colours which might be wiped off with the thumb. In the importers' hands the origin line would probably have been replaced by oil letters setting forth that the clocks were of "best London make." The importer pleaded that no fraud was intended!

No fraud was intended either by the man who labelled German nails made of copper-coated iron with brass heads "best brass picture nails," while the man who posted a slip of paper having the legend "manufactured in Germany" on his packets of amber beads was the very soul of honour. Who would condemn as dishonest the merchant who sold fifteen ounces to the pound and stamped the lengths of his piece-goods so illegibly as to be tantamount to no stamping at all, stamped inches instead of yards or set down fifty yards instead of forty! At Calcutta cigarettes made in China were offered as of American manufacture. Maltese and Aden cigarettes were offered in place of Egyptians, and Dutch-made cigars were represented to be real Havannas. In these cases also we are asked to believe that no offence against English competitors was intended. It was here merely one foreigner preying upon another. But chemicals and lead-pencils and paints of foreign manufacture seem to be systematically represented as English. There are many perhaps who would not mind French-made goods being offered as German or *vice versa*, for to many people anything of foreign make is tabooed. But the provisions of our Merchandise Marks Act protect German as much as our own manufacturers against the frauds of French and Austrian and Belgian merchants, and French against those of other countries. It protected Rigaud's perfumery against fraudulent imitation, and German beers, Swedish matches, Japanese umbrellas, and Swiss milk from being put upon the market under false colours. And if the Act protects us against the foreigner, it also protects foreigners against us. That this should be necessary we blush to confess. For we find in the Calcutta report that of twelve cases of importation of fraudulent yarn during the year, eleven were from Bombay and one from Hong Kong. Eight were of short length, two of short weight, and two of false make-up. Penalties were imposed and the yarn re-shipped to Bombay or China in the eight cases of short length, with the exception of the bales that had been opened for examination, which were allowed to pass on the bundles being broken up, the knots separated, and the descriptive labels destroyed. The latter concession was granted as there were no facilities for repacking bales in the Custom House. In four cases only the shortage was trifling and appeared to be due to carelessness in the mills and not to any intention to defraud.

As we pointed out last year, the fraudulent trader prefers Madras as a port of entry into the Indian markets, Bombay and Calcutta having declined in favour. This we must assert since we cannot admit that the vigilance of the Madras Customs Officer is greater than of his Bombay or Calcutta brother. Belgian glass-makers sent a large consignment in the hope that it might be mistaken for English. Quadruple acting pumps from Germany were unblushingly alleged to have been made in England. "French" kid-gloves were made in Germany. German Florida water was enclosed among English perfumes. American enamelled-ware was sent in as English. Some bunches of Austrian gilt glass beads had each two brass plates marked on one side with the name of a British Indian dealer and on the other that of his continental firm, without any mention of the country of origin. Cases of cigars declared to be the manufacture of Germany were found put up in boxes, the lids of which were marked "Bahadur Havana," a most impudent attempt to pass off a foreign article under a well-known Anglo-Indian brand, which is advertised in our columns every day. Foreign merchants seem to have given up as hopeless attempts to hoodwink India with spirits. Consumers in this country have become experts and can distinguish between Scotch whiskey made in Hamburg and the produce of Perth as easily as they can tell a coat from a hat, much less a hawk from a hernshaw. But the most unpardonable sin committed by our Teutonic brother is reported from Mangalore. Someone, whose name ought to have been mentioned in the report and held up to universal and eternal execration, had the audacity to send from Germany a consignment of cricket and tennis bats and balls, and to add to the heinousness of his offence he had the unblushing effrontery to expect sportsmen to believe that they had been manufactured in the only country which can make anything connected with sport as it ought to be made—England.

THE report on the condition of the crops continues to be of a hopeful nature, and as a whole there is great promise of bounteous harvests throughout the Empire. In Bombay Presidency the intensity of famine is fast disappearing, and the decrease of over 119,000 persons on relief is an eloquent testimony to the improvement in the condition of the people. Standing young crops are suffering in parts of the Karnatak, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara from want of rain, and have been slightly injured by rats, blight or high winds in parts of Karachi and the Upper Sindh frontier. Harvesting has commenced in parts of Sindh, the Konkan, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, while there has been a very satisfactory fall in prices. In the Madras Deccan a break in the rains would be useful, but notwithstanding harvesting continues favourable and standing crops promise well. Floods still continue in parts of Bengal, and in the Parganas some of the crops have been swept away. In other parts rain is required for the winter rice, and the same need is felt in the south-eastern and eastern submontane districts of the North-Western Provinces, where standing crops are thriving and maturing satisfactorily. In the Punjab the prospects of autumn crops are generally good, but the harvest is not anticipated to exceed the average in Dera Ismail Khan, where the melon crops badly need water. The damage caused by floods in Kyanske, in Upper Burma, is considerable, and continuous rain in the northern districts of the Central Provinces has done some damage to the crops, and a break is everywhere needed to allow of the harvesting of early rice and millets. Prices show a tendency to fall, and a further indication of improved conditions is discernible through the reluction of persons receiving State aid to the extent of 155,000. The prospects of tea are generally good, and of early rice, jute and sugarcane fair in Assam, but rain is required in most plain districts. The condition of men and cattle in Mysore is slowly improving, but some anxiety is felt for the crops in Aurangabad, Birh and Naldrug districts of the Nizam's Dominions. In Berar monsoon crops are excellent, and agricultural operations in Rajputana are satisfactory. There has been excessive rain in Central India, the result of which has slightly damaged standing crops, but stock and pasturage are improving.

THE latest returns show that the health of Bombay City continues to make improvement, the death-rate having fallen to 72. Compared with the previous week there was a rise in deaths from fever, and the mortality from diseases of the lungs displays a tendency to advance. Cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery are declining, the former having dropped from 64 to 54. Plague has increased in Dongri and Mazagon, but the total fatal cases is 86, or only three more than at this time last year. Plague is making unmistakable progress in the mofussil, and the centre of the epidemic is at Poona, where 325 out of 380 cases proved fatal. The death-roll for the previous weak was 158, but as the total mortality was 395 against a triennial average of 73, it seems that there must have been some defective registration of deaths. This week the total mortality is 416 and the average 96, and the record of 325 deaths from plague may be regarded as a true indication of the epidemic in the Deccan capital. The disease is spreading to the surrounding districts, while in Nasik and Thana considerable advances are recorded. The deaths in the former district amount to 69 as against 37, and in the latter 68 compared with 50. The epidemic is very severe in the Bhiwandi taluka of Thana District, and it returned more than half the number of total cases and deaths during the week. The disease grew worse in the Kathiawar Agency, and at Veraval out of 44 cases 18 proved fatal. Inoculation is meeting with better results in Poona, but no indication is given of the number of Europeans included in the operations. The rules regarding visitors to Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Matheran have been revised, and the only alteration of interest is the exemption from medical examination of persons occupying detached bungalows standing in an enclosure of not less than one acre of ground, or in recognised hotels.

We are given to understand that no ground exists for the fears which have been expressed on the subject of heavy expenditure likely to be entailed on the Chiefs of Kathiawar by the forthcoming visit of the Viceroy and the Viceregal darbar at Rajkot. His Excellency has made personal enquiries into the matter and it is believed has satisfied himself that he is not putting either on the provinces or on the Chiefs any undue burden. He will not be entertained by any Chief except the Nawab of Junagadh. The remaining Chiefs will come to their lodgings or go into camp at Rajkot. The Viceroy has even dispensed with the guards-of-honour they had proposed to bring. It is calculated that the extreme outlay imposed upon any Chief, with the one exception of the Nawab of Junagadh, will not exceed two thousand rupees. The Viceroy is not going to Kathiawar to receive the hospitality of the Chiefs and there will consequently be no entertainment at Rajkot. The Chiefs have merely been invited to the formal darbar to meet the representative of Her Majesty the Queen.

YESTERDAY a three day's conference of educational experts held in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, came to an end. Papers on a variety of subjects of interest to teachers were discussed and during the proceedings on Wednesday resolutions were passed advocating the reform of the University School Final Examination and suggesting to the University authorities the consideration of amalgamating that and the Matriculation test in certain subjects. The most interesting feature of yesterday's proceedings was a valuable paper by Mr. C. L. Burns, Principal of the Bombay Art School, on the more reasonable teaching of drawing.

CAPT. S. E. PRALL has been appointed Residency Surgeon, Baroda.

MR. J. CARMICHAEL, I.C.S., has been granted one year's furlough.

MR. J. L. RIEW, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as political Agent, Khairpur.

MR. J. SLADEN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as chairman of Karachi Port Trust.

THE services of Lieut. Col. Wilkins, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad dak, last evening, was received in Bombay two hours behind time.

THE earnings of Indian railways from the 1st April to the 15th September are a lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees better than last year.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular, with the homeward English mails of the 29th ultim, arrived Aden, at 10 a.m., yesterday.

THE total mortality on Monday in Calcutta was 119. There were seven cases of plague reported, and the same number of deaths from that cause.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the Amalwar-Jalgaon Branch of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 34·36 miles long.

LORD ROBERTS has been asked to furnish the Government of India with his opinion, after his experience in South Africa, of the best kind of "Emergency ration."

SIR EDWIN COLLEN probably leaves Simla on the 10th November, visiting Jeypore, Bikanir, Jodhpore, Ajmere, Oodeypore and Jhansi, and reaching Calcutta about 15th December.

VETERINARY MAJOR HAGGER will be employed during the winter in work connected with the inoculation of cattle against rinderpest, instead of on the cattle survey of districts in the Punjab as previously arranged.

THE Government have sanctioned 20 per cent. increase of salary to all Assistant Surgeons who, owing to paucity of Hospital Assistants, are required to take temporary sub-medical charge of cantonment hospitals.

A MUCH needed improvement is about to be carried out at Kohat Cantonment. A new set of native infantry lines is to be constructed at once in place of the old condemned central block.

DURING the week ending with the 15th September there was a good decrease in cholera in the Punjab, the number of fresh cases having been 914 as against 1,447 in the previous week. There had been altogether 46,058 cases with 23,761 deaths.

THE Mahsud Waziris have remained perfectly quiet since their raids of last month. Special watchfulness, however, is still being exercised in Gomul and at Wana, as the intentions of the tribesmen are mistrusted.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the separation of the Bellary Cantonment from the Municipality. The Cantonment authorities are to collect their own revenue, and no contribution towards cantonment administration is to be required from the Municipality.

ON Monday last, F. Echart, one of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon, a young farmer from the Orange Free State, succumbed to meningitis. He was 21 years' old. The funeral took place on Tuesday at the General Cemetery, the remains being interred close to the graves of the other two prisoners who died in Colombo.

A SERIOUS increase in plague is reported for the week ending September 29th, the number of deaths being 2,136, as compared with 1,442 in the week preceding. The increase was mainly in the Bombay districts, the figures being 1,215, as against 764; Mysore reported 696 deaths, Calcutta 101, Bombay City 87, and Bengal districts, 33.

IN view of the sickness that has followed the recent heavy rain in Calcutta, the public are reminded that quinine manufactured at the Government plantations is kept for sale at all the town sub-offices and through the postmen. The quinine is in small packets bearing the Government stamp. Each packet contains five grains, and the price is one pice.

A QUETTA telegram says: Further developments of the matter mentioned previously anent the deceased Parsee who was alleged to have become a Mahomedan go to prove that such was not really the case though he pretended conversion because of his Mahomedan wives. The Parsee heir-at-law has been acknowledged by the Sind Court, the bulk of the deceased's landed property being at Jacobabad.

IT is a little unfortunate for the *bhadoi* crops of Bengal that the season's rainfall has been insufficient and badly distributed. The rainfall has not, however, failed so badly as to seriously jeopardise the prospects of any of these crops, and an outturn as high as 92 per cent. is anticipated by the Director of Agriculture.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 2 was 1,043, giving a death-rate of 63·72 per annum per thousand as against 44·29 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·18 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 129 died from fevers; 86, plague; 2, measles; 54, cholera; 2, leprosy; 142, phthisis; 77, diseases of the nervous system; 181, affections of the respiratory organs; 87, diarrhœa; 51, dysentery; 36, still-born; 88, old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 44; Brahmin, 34; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 560; Hindu low caste, 125; Musalman, 207; Parsee, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 27; Eurasian, 5; European, 5. The total number of births was 333 as against 291 the corresponding period of last year, and 279 the average over the past five years.

So far as Bengal is concerned, the famine is over, and both relief works and gratuitous relief have been stopped. Relief works have been closed in Madras also, and there were only 2,930 persons in receipt of gratuitous relief at the date of the last report, while in the North-West Provinces there were only 159. The figures for Bombay have now sunk below a million so far as British territory is concerned, but in the Native States of the presidency there are still over a lakh of people on relief. On the other hand, while the British districts in the Central Provinces show 1,445,000 persons on the famine rolls, the Feudatory States have but 27,000. Berar has a few short of 175,000 and Ajmere-Merwara 28,000 famine-stricken, while Hyderabad has over 168,000, the Rajputana States over 73,000 and the Central India States over 44,000 left. In the Punjab there are nearly 42,000 in all. The total number remaining on relief in India is now 3,135,000, a decrease of 413,000 since last week's report, every affected district contributing to the diminution with the single exception of Baroda, which shows an increase of 985 persons gratuitously relieved.

Two years ago, says the "Times of Malabar," a Moplah named Ithan embraced Christianity (a very rare circumstance) and married a women of the Basel Mission community. The man died a few days ago, and as it was apprehended that the Moplahs might claim his body and otherwise give trouble, the Missionaries applied to the District Magistrate for a Police guard to preserve order at the funeral. A guard was accordingly provided and the funeral took place without any unpleasantness. It is interesting to note that while some Moplahs hold that in a case of secession of this nature, they have a right to the body, which should be buried in a Moplah cemetery, others maintain that a Moplah by forsaking his religion becomes an outcast, and true followers of the Prophet should have nothing to do with him thereafter, except it be to try and win him back, while he is still alive, to their fold.

SOME of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon, writes the local paper evidently have a journalistic turn of mind and probably the absence in their Camp of any newspapers has suggested to them the idea of running a paper of their own. Two interesting journals are now being lithographed and published in the Dutch language. One is called "The Diyatalawa Dum Dum" and the other "De Prikkeldraad," which, translated, is "The Barbed wire!" The Prisoners buy them for 10 cents. each. The editorial chair is, I believe, filled by Dr. Reykens, and some interesting matter is published. Both journals needless to say pass though the hands of the censor before issue. It is said that "the Dum Dum" is a rather anti-British effusion, and was therefore temporarily suppressed by the authorities, but it has been allowed to revive, probably under new management, and the censor no doubt exercises a strict control of its columns. Literature probably is scare in Camp and some of the prisoners pay great attention to their Bibles; perhaps funds are lacking for the purchase of a large supply of reading matter.

THE New General Officer Commanding at Aldershot has been in the Army just upon forty-two years and he had a wide experience, having server in the Red River, Ashantee, Zulu, and the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns. In 1896 he was appointed to the Dover command, and in 1898 to the South African; and, after holding the latter for less than twelve months, returned in August of last year to take up the Western District last September.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER is one of the most striking figures in the Vrmy. He stands just over six feet, high, and his bearing and presence make him remarkable anywhere. He is just sixty-two years of age, and is active and vigorous as ever he was. He is essentially a strong man, and on one occasion it is reported of the present Commander-in-Chief that he described him as being "the ablest general in the British Army."

A LARGE lioness escaped from a travelling menagerie at Chartres and wandered about the streets for some hours before the escape was discovered. One old lady met the beast and admired it, believing it to be a large dog. She patted it on the head, and the lioness enjoyed the attention so much that it followed the old lady for some time. When the alarm was raised a panic seized the population and everywhere women and children rushed into the houses and barricaded doors and windows. The lioness was ultimately found, very frightened, in a carpenter's yard, and was easily secured.

LIEUT-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM BUTLER, who was the object of virulent criticism on the part of certain eager advocates for the South African war some twelve months ago, has been selected to succeed General Sir A. G. Montgomery Moore in the command at Aldershot. The gallant officer has been requested to lose no time in taking over his new duties, and the *Daily News* has been informed by the Adjutant-General to the Forces that it is hoped the new Commander will have arrived at Aldershot, where he is very well known, by the end of the week. This arrangement will enable him to superintend the Brigade Training at Aldershot, which is to commence almost immediately, and to undertake the supervision of the subsequent marching columns, which it is understood is to take the place of manœuvres this year.

ACCORDING to the Naples correspondent of the "Daily News," Bresci in his solitary confinement is quet, and only now and then turns pale and trembles. He may not speak to anyone, and he remains for hours with his head between his hands. When interrogated by a magistrate on the 4th inst. he refused to speak, and when threatened with extra punishment only shook his head. He is visited three times a day by the Colonel of the Carabineers. This solitary confinement is a terrible punishment, and those who have seen Bresci at his trial, livid in complexion with hollow eyes, think that he will not be able to endure the severe regime for long. Robust murderers with immense muscular force, are known to have succumbed after a few years. Two men who murdered a jeweller at Milan, and who were giants compared with Bresci, died after two years of segregation. A man known as the "terror of the Ghetto," at Venice, immensely strong, also died after a short term of absolute seclusion. Others have gone mad.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The British fleet has proceeded to Shanhaikwan. The Chinese evacuated the forts.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 3.

The Transport Duke of Portland sailed for Hongkong to-day with the following troops and details :—Draft, 7th Rajputs, strength—two British officers, two Native officers, 98 Native rank-and-file, nine followers, and two horses ; draft, 1st Sikhs, strength—two British officers, two Native officers, 98 Native rank-and-file, nine followers, and two horses ; draft, 26th Bombay Infantry, strength—two British officers, two Native officers, 96 rank-and-file, nine followers, two horses, and one pony ; draft, 24th Punjab Infantry, strength—two British officers, two Native officers, 98 rank-and-file, nine followers two horses, Staff-Major Reid, two followers, and one horse, R. G. A. ; on transfer—Lieutenant Disney and one follower ; Commissariat Department—six clerks and 24 followers ; Postal Department—one public follower ; Medical Department—one officer, one hospital assistant, one ward orderly, and two followers. Major L. Reid, I.S.C., will command the troops and details on board.

MOBILISATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS DENIED.

SIMLA, OCT. 3.

Transfrontier rumour published by the Lahore paper of the mobilisation of Russian troops on the Kohand and Kashgar Borders does not obtain credence here, the latest reliable information from the region concerned indicating nothing that could even suggest any such movement.

Telegraphic information has been received to the effect that there are now no officers or men wounded or ill in Peking.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TRAIN DERAILED BY BOERS.

LORD ROBERTS' FAREWELL TO THE CITY IMPERIALS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Boers have derailed a train near Pan Station. Five soldiers were killed and one officer and eighteen men injured.

Lord Roberts in bidding farewell to the City Imperial Volunteers said they had conclusively proved that our citizen soldiers ought to form an integral part of the nation's defences.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO LORD HOPETOWN.

A farewell banquet was given to Lord Hope town, last night, at the Hotel Cecil, at which 700 guests were present. The gathering was remarkable and a representative one.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the evening cabled the congratulations of Canada to United Australia.

The Agent-General for Queensland, proposing the Imperial forces, warmly eulogised the work of the War Department in transporting a large Army and its supplies to South Africa and hoped that the Colonial soldiers would become soldiers of the Empire.

Mr. Goschen gratefully acknowledged the splendid Naval and Military assistance rendered by Australia in South Africa and China, and was grateful also for the co-operation of our Indian troops in China.

Lord Lansdowne said the question of National Imperial defence should be outside party politics. He warmly praised the work of Lord Roberts in South Africa.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

Five officers have been wounded in another stubborn engagement in Ashanti.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S MEETING AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 4.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Asiatic Society here papers will be read by Mr. Meyer, C.S., on How Rome would have governed India ;" by Mr. Burn, C.S., on "Some of our coin collecting ;" and by Mr. Greeven, C.S., on "Leprosy and suicide." The Viceroy will probably speak in connection with Mr. Meyer's paper.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Sir William Nicholson is expected in India from outh Africa about the middle of next month, bu only nominally resumes the Adjutant-Generalship at Simla, as he proceeds home immediately on leave Sir William Elles continuing to officiate.

The recent Army Order makes it plain that a soldier taken prisoner-of-war, forfeits his pay only when proved before a court of inquiry blamable in the matter.

Lieutenant Fagan has been appointed Adjutant, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Pratt, Quarter-master, 2nd Infantry.

1st Bombay Lancers—Lieutenant Allwood becomes Adjutant.

2nd Lancers—Second Lieutenant Percy Smith, from the 20th Hussars, becomes Squadron Officer.

4th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Molloy become Adjutant.

14th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Parker, seconded, becomes 4th Double Company Commander, Lieutenant Light officiating, while Lieutenant Hogg from the 20th Bombay Infantry, becomes Double Company Officer.

27th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Merriman becomes Quartermaster.

29th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Homer be comes Double Company Officer.

Major Wilson has been appointed Commandant 22nd Madras Infantry, with Captain Newbold, Second-in-Command, and Captains Prichard Young and Hodgson, Double Company Commanders.

Captain Arbuthnot officiate as 4th Squadron Commander, 3rd Madras Lancers.

The Bedford Regiment stationed at Mian Mir is the only corps in India to-day reporting cholera.

THE POONA & KIRKEE HUNT.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

POONA, OCT. 4.

A good number of ladies and gentlemen turned out to witness the Point-to-Point races. The course was nicely laid out round the country. The officers of the Royal Artillery were "at Home." The following are the details :—

The Pony Cup.—A Cup presented by the Bombay Command Head Quarter Staff. A point-to-point race for all ponies 14.2 and under that are certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted during the present season with the P and K. Foxhounds and which are bona fide the property of members of the Hunt. to be ridden by members of the Hunt. Weights.—Catch weights over 12st. Owners riding their own ponies allowed 7lbs. Distance.—About 3 miles over a fair hunting country.

Capt. Jameson's b. a. p. The Brat, Owner 1
Mr. Thompson's ch. a. Ginger, Owner 2
Mr. Thompson's b. aust. Fairplay, Mr. Courage 3
Major. Stanton's g. a. Kamil Pasha, Major Graham 4

Mr. Markham on Unknown led the field most part of the way to the flag, where Captain Swinton on Fizzer and Mr. Thompson's Fairplay joined him. Electric, which was well to the front, got bogged and gave his rider a housing. Turning home, The Brat and Fairplay showed up. A good race followed, and was won by The Brat by a length.

The Hunt Cup—(Heavy and light weights)—A Cup for heavy weights presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and a Cup for light weights presented by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B. A point-to-point race for all horses that are certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted with the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds during the present season, and are bona-fide the property of members of the hunt. To be ridden by members of the Hunt. Weights.—Heavy weights, catch weights over 13st. Light weights, Catch weights, over 11st. 7lbs. Owners riding their own horses allowed 7lbs. Distance.—About 4 miles over a fair hunting country.

Major Stanton's b aust. Orlando, Bo. V., and Lassie cut out the work. Gilpin took a good line of his own, and was the first round the butts, well ahead by twenty lengths, followed by Challenger, Bo. V., Orlando, and Lassie, the rest in a bunch. It was any body's race owing to the boggy state of the nullah. A good race followed. In breasting the last dip Mr. Thompson's Realm put his foot in a boggy hole and clean broke it. Bo. V won easily by ten lengths. The following verdict was given :—

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Major, Lambert's br. aust. Bo V, owner 1
Major Stanton's b. aust. Orlando, owner 2
Capt Godfrey Fausset ch. aust. Aristocrat, owner 3

LIGHT WEIGHTS

Capt Pollard's br aust Lassie, Captain Dennistone 1
Capt Godfrey Fausset's br aust Tracie Possett, Capt Wingfield 2
Major Legh's ch c b Ginger, owner 3

The Ladies' Cup. A cup presented by the Staff of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. A race for all horses and ponies that are certified by the M. F. H. to have been regularly hunted by ladies with the P. and K. Foxhounds during the present season. Weights—Catch weights over 12st 7lbs. Ponies allowed 14lbs. To be ridden by gentlemen who are members of the Hunt. Distance—About 3 miles over a fair hunting country.

Capt Courage's G a p Cypress owner 1
Miss Prodfoote b a Pony, Mr Draysdar 2
Mrs Geddess b aust P; Tallyho Capt Wood 3

Captain Courage's Cypress won by half-a-length.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The following is the business notified for next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council :—Presentation of the Select Committee's further report on the Punjab Land Alienation Bill. The Hon. Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan will also ask a question drawing attention to the dissatisfaction amongst Mahomedans of the North-West Provinces and Oudh at the recent introduction of Nagri character into Courts, and the reordering of Hindi compulsory for Ministerial appointments, and will ask that Nagri may be restricted to those knowing only this language and not employing legal practitioners.

LAWN TENNIS AT POONA.

POONA, OCT. 4.

An interesting lawn tennis tournament, for which handsome prizes were given by Lord Northcote, has just been concluded. Twelve pairs entered in all, and the matches were keenly contested. The final, were played between Miss Tate and Major Leigh and Captain and Mrs. Sangster, and were won by the latter pair. Lord Northeote and a party from Government House were present to witness the match, after which Lord Northcote presented the cups.

THE NEW MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Hon. Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., who has been appointed a Member of the Viceroy's Council in the place of the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, resigned, is a Civilian of the second class, those of the first class being members of the Service of thirty-one years' standing. Joining the Service in August 1869, Sir Andrew Wingate was, on his arrival in this country, in November of the same year, placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine of revenue business. After a two years' furlough on medical certificate, he was, on his return, in April, 1872, placed under the Collector of Bombay, and worked subsequently as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, Satara, and Bombay until September, 1875, when he was entrusted with the special and responsible task of compiling the Administration Report for 1874-75. He acquitted himself of the duty with great credit to himself, and was entrusted with the compilation of the Administration Report of the following year also. For a few months during the first half of 1877, Sir Andrew acted as Collector and Magistrate of Bijapur, and was in August of that year appointed Additional Secretary in the Famine Department under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. A year later he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Famine Commission at Mysore. On the 1st June, 1879, while on special leave to Europe, Sir Andrew was appointed, in recognition of his famine services, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. For nearly eight years from August, 1879, when Sir Andrew returned from leave to Europe, he was placed on settlement duty in the Udepur and Kashmir States ; while in February, 1887, he was appointed to officiate as Resident at Meywar and Settlement Officer, Kashmir State, under the Government of India, in which capacity he worked for about two years, and then proceeded on furlough for eighteen months. On his return to Bombay from furlough, Sir Andrew was appointed to act as Collector of Salt Revenue. He was again placed on special duty in the Udepur State for about a month, and reverted to the post of Acting Collector of Salt Revenue in February, 1891. Two months later we find him officiating as Collector of Salt Revenue, and Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce. From May, 1891, to August, 1893, Sir Andrew's services were again placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as Settlement Officer at Meywar in the Udepur State. In November, 1893, his services were transferred to the Savanur State as Collector, Magistrate, District Registrar, and Political Agent. About a year later, he worked in a similar capacity at Surgana ; and in March, 1896, was brought back to Bombay as Officiating Collector of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter-General of External Commerce. From July to November, 1896, Sir Andrew Wingate worked as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council ; and in December of the same year, was sent to officiate as Commissioner in Sind. On the outbreak of plague in Bombay, Sir Andrew's services were rightly availed of as Plague Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, and Joint Secretary to Government in the Plague Branch of the General Department in October 1897 ; in February 1898, he was again appointed an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In September, 1898, Sir Andrew was appointed to act as Chief Secretary to Government in charge of the Plague Department ; and from September, 1898, to April, 1899, did much useful work as an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Sir Andrew's varied and valuable services obtained recognition in January, 1899, when in the New Year's honours he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He had a year's furlough from April 1899, and on his return to Bombay, in April, this year, was appointed Secretary to Government, Plague Department, and Plague Commissioner. Quite recently, on the resignation of the Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, Sir Andrew was appointed Commissioner of the Central Division.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

According to the latest returns 210 Unionists, 47 Liberals, and 28 Nationalists have been elected, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Dillon, and the labour candidate, Mr. Keir Hardie, who has been elected for Merthyr Tydvil, ousting Mr. Pritchard Morgan.

The Conservatives have gained Brightside and the Liberals Walsall and both seats for Derby (borough).

The members for the following places have been re-elected unopposed, *viz.*, for Wokingham, Ormskirk, Brecknockshire, Horsham, Andover, Yarrow, Thornbury, Bootle, Sudbury, Worcestershire (east), Londonderry (eorth), Denbighshire (east), Wigtonshire, Cleveland and Petersfield.

The following have been elected unopposed :—

Seely, Conservative, for Isle of Wight and Nationalists at Kildare (south), Down (east), Mayo (east), Kerry (east), Tipperary (north), Carlow Galway (north), and Donegal (west).

The members for the following places have been re-elected after contest :—

Westminster, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stafford, Taunton, Warwick, Winchester, Greenwich, Ecclesall, Bath, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Dudley, Fulham, and Brighton.

The following have been elected after contest :—

Thomas, Liberal, and Keir Hardie, labour candidates both for Merthyr Tydvil ; Parker, Conservative, Gravesend ; Hope, Conservative, Brightside ; Harris, Conservative, Tynemouth ; Palmer, Conservative, Salisbury ; Roe and Bell, Liberals, both for Derby (borough) ; and Hayter, Liberal, Walsall.

LATER.

The latest elections returns give 212 Unionists and 49 Liberals elected.

Most of the Opposition gains have been won by Imperialists.

The tendency for Unionist majorities to increase was less marked yesterday except in London where the majorities were enormous

The journals of both Parties profess to be satisfied at the Progress of the contest.

The members for the following places have been re-elected, viz., Wednesbury, Kidder-minster and Dundee.

Major Balfour (Conservative) has been elected for Christchurch.

Yesterday's results are as follows :

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Mr H J Whiteley (C).
1895—Whiteley (C) 3,434
W Wood (L) 2,680
J Sexton (Lab) 415

BATH, Col C W Murray and Mr E R Wodehouse (C).
1895—Murray (C) 3,445
Wodehouse (C) 3,358
Sir W Conway (L) 2,917
J Fuller (L) 2,865

BRIGHTON, Mr Gerald Loder, Mr Bruce Wentworth (C).
1895—Loder (C) 7,878
Wentworth (C) 7,493
Sir J Ewart (L) 5,082

BUCKS (Wokingham), Commander Young, R N, (C).
1895—Young (C) 4,723
G W Palmer (L) 3,690

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Mr Chas Morley (L).
1895—Morley (L) 4,594
Col Wood (C) 3,631

DUDLEY, Mr B Robinson (C).
1895—Robinson (C) 6 536
C Fleming (L) 5,795

DURHAM (Jarrow), Sir C M Palmer (L), unopposed in 1895.

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), Mr Samuel Moss (L).
1895—Sir G O Morgan (L) 4,899
H St J Ralkes (C) 3,115
On decease of Sir G O Morgan polling Sept 28th, '97.
Samuel Moss (L) 5.175
Hon G T Kenyon (C) 2.848

DERBY, Sir T Roe and Mr Bell (L) Two Liberal gains.
1895—H H Bemrose (C) 7.907
G Drage (C) 7,076
Sir W V Harcourt (L) 6,785
Sir T Roe (L) 6,475

FULHAM, Mr W Hayes Fisher (C).
1895—Fisher (C) 5,378
E Cornwall (L) 3,915
W Parnell (Lab) 191

GREENWICH, Lord H R H Cecil (C).
1895—Cecil (C) 4,802
E Wolteley (L) 3,877

GLOUCESTER (Thornbury), Mr C E Colston (C).
1895—Colston (C) 5,727
A A Allen (L) 4,038

GRAVESEND, Mr Parker (C).
1895—J D Palmer (C) 2,405
L M Johnson (Ind) 1,218
On the resignation of Col Dampier Palmer (polling 13th July '98).
1895—J H Dudley Ryder (C) 2,327
W Runciman (L) 1,956

HUDDERSFIELD, Sir J. T. Woodhouse (L).
1895—Woodhouse (L) 6,755
Sir J. Crosland (C) 5 808
H R Smart (Lab) 1,594

HANTS (Andover), Mr W W Beach (C), unopposed in 1895.

HANTS, (Petersfield) Mr W G Nicholson (C).
W Wickham (C) unopposed.
On decease of Mr Wickham (polling June 8th, '97).
1895—W G Nicholson (C) 3,748
J Bonham Carter (L) 3,328

IPSWICH, Mr D F Goddard (L), Sir Chas Dalrymple (C).
1895—D F Goddard (L) 4,396
C Dairymple (C) 4,293
A W Soames (L) 4,250
Lord Elcho (C) 4,219

LANCASHIRE, (Bootle), Lieut Col Sandys (C), unopposed in 1895.

LANCS (Ormskirk), Hon A Stanley (C), unopposed in bye-election in 1898.

LONDONDERRY (North), Mr Justin Macarthy (L), unopposed in 1895.

MERTHYR TYDVIL, Mr D. A Thomas (L). Mr Keir Hardie (Lab.)
1895—D A Thomas (L) 9,250
W P Morgan (L) 8,554
H C Lewis (C) 5,525
A Upward (Lab) 659

SHEFFIELD (Ecclesall), Sir E Ashmead-Bartlett (C), unopposed in 1895.

STAFFORD, Mr T F C E Shaw (L).
1895—Shaw (L) 1,568
Salt (C) 1,556

SUSSEX (Horsham), Mr J H Johnstone (C), unopposed in 1895.

SUFFOLK (Sudbury), Sir Cuthbert Quilter (C), unopposed in 1895.

SHEFFIELD (Brightside), Mr J F Hope (C), Conservative gain.
On decease of Mr Mundella (polling Aug. 6th, 1897).
1895—Frederick Maddison (L) 4,283
J Fitzallan Hope (C) 4,106

SALISBURY, Mr Palmer (C)
1895—E H Hulse (C) 1,404
W R Brown (L) 1,187
On resignation of Mr. Hulse (polling Jan. 27th, 1897).
1895—A H Allhusen (C) 1,425
J M F Fuller (L) 1,278

TAUNTON, Col A C E Welby (C), unopposed in 1895.

TYNEMOUTH, Mr Harris (C)
1895—R S Donkin (C) 3 168
F D Blake (L) 2 959

WESTMINSTER, Mr W Burdett-Coutts (C), unopposed in 1895.

WARWICK LEAMINGTON, Hon A Lyttelton (C), unopposed in 1895.

WINCHESTER, Mr W H Myers (C), unopposed in 1895.

WALSALL—Sir Arthur Hayter (L)
1895—S. Gedge (C) 5,145
Hayter (L) 4,828

WORCESTER (East), Mr Austen Chamberlain (C), unopposed in 1895.

WIGTONSHIRE, Rt Hon Sir H E Maxwell (C), unopposed in 1895.

YORKSHIRE CLEVELAND, Mr A E Pease (L).
1895—H F Pease (L) 4,762
Lieut-Col Ropner (C) 4,175
On decease of Mr H F Pease (polling Jan 12th, '97).
A E Pease (L) 5,508
Lieut-Col Emil Ropner (C) 4,080

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

Aird, J (C), elected for Paddington, North, '95 ; sat for same constit. '87-95 ; s of Mr J Aird, contractor, and member of the firms of John Aird & Co and John Aird & Sons ; b. 33 ; H. M. Lieutenant for City of London ; Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers and Railway Volunteer Staff Corps.

Ashmead Bartlett., Sir E (C), elected for Sheffield, Ecclesall D, '95 ; sat for Eye 80-85, and Eccles sall '85-95 ; e s of the late Mr Ellis Bartlett, o Plymouth, New England ; b. 49 ; E Torquary and Christ Church, Oxford (B A 1st class Final Schools '72 M A 76) ; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '77 formerly in the Privy Council Office ; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 85 and '85-92.

Bryce, Right Hon. J. (L.), elected for Aberdeen, South, '95 ; sat for Tower Hamlets '80-85, Aberdeen, South, '85-92 and 92-5 ; b. '38 ; E. Glasgow University and Trinity College, Oxford, obtaining several University honours, in addition to the Craven and Vinerian Scholarships ; Fellow of Oriel '62 ; Hon. Fellow of Trinity College ; D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S ; corresponding Member of the Institute of France and of the Royal Academies of Turin and Brussels ; P.C. ; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '67, and was appointed three years later Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford University. This chair honour, he resigned in June '93. Under Secretary for Foreign affairs for five months in '80 ; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, in Mr. Gladstone's Government of '92-4 ; and in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy, March to May '94, when he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining the office until the change of ministry, June '95. He has always taken a deep interest in Irish questions, in the extension of rural local government, in the reconstruction of the 2nd chamber, in the development of secondary education, and in the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule. His works, which have gained for him a great reputation, include "The Holy Roman Empire," "Transcaucasia and Asiatic," "The American Commonwealth" ('89), and "Impressions of South Africa" ('98). Was Chairman of the Royal Commission on secondary Education '94-5 ; Vice-President of the British Economic Association ; is President of the Alpine Club.

Bartley, G. C. T, (C.), elected for Islington, North '95 ; sat for same constit. since '85 ; s. of the late Robert Bartley, of Hackney ; b. '42 ; E. University College School, London Civil Service, Science and Art Department, South Kensington '59-80 ; m. 3rd d. of the late Sir H. Cole, K. C.B. ; founder of the National Penny Bank, and writer on thrift and education amongst the poor ; J.P. for Middlesex and Westminster.

Bond, E (C), elected for Nottingham, East, 95 ; of the late Mr. E Bond ; b '44 ; E Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford (B A 1st class Final Classical Examination 66) ; Fellow of Queen's College '69-91 ; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '71 ; Lecturer on Conveyancing to the Incorporated Law Society ; a member of the School Board for London '81-4 ; Assistant Charity Commissioner 84-91 ; contested West Southwark '92 ; member of the London C C since 95.

Bentinck, Lord Henry Cavendish (C), elected for Nottingham, South, 95 ; sat for Norfolk, North-West 83-92 ; s of the late Lieutenant General Arthur Cavendish Bentinck ; of East Court, Wokingham, b '63 ; E Eton and Christ Church, Oxford ; raised to the rank of a duke's son '80 ; D L and J P for Westmorland ; Hon Colonel 2nd (Westmorland) Volunteer Battalion Border Regiment since '93.

Beach, W W B (C), elected for Hampshire, And over D, '95 ; sat for same constit '85-95, North Hants 57-85 ; s of the late Mr. W Beach, formely M P for Malmesbury ; b '26 ; E Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M A) ; Major Hants Yeomanry '58-82 ; J P, D L, and County Alderman for Hants ; Director of the L & S-W Railway. Upon the death of Sir J Mowbray, in '99, Mr. Beach became "Father of the House." Oakley Hall.

Burdett-Coutts, W L A B (C) elected for Westminster '95 ; sat for same constit. '85-95 ; s of the late Mr E Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass. U S ; b '51 ; E Keble College, Oxford (M A '80) ; Special Commissioner in Turkey for Baroness Burdett-Coutts' Turkish Compassionate Fund '77 ; Order of Medjidie '78 ; m Baroness Burdett-Coutts '81, and assumed her name.

Cook, F. L. (C.), elected for Lambeth, Kennington D, '95 ; e s of Sir Francis Cook, Bart. ; b '44 ; E Harrow member of the firm of Cook, Son, & Co., warehouse men, St. Paul's Churchyard ; FRGS ; D.L. City London

Cohen, B L (C), elected for Islington, East, '95 ; sat for same constit. '92-5 ; s. of Mr. L. Cohen, of the City ; b. '44 ; E. privately ; partner in the firm of L. Cohen and Sons, and member of the Stock Exchange ; DL of the City of London ; member of the LCC ; President of the Jewish Board of Guardians.

Dairymple, Sir C (C), elected for Ipswich '95 ; sat for same constit '83-90, Buteshire 68-85 ; 2nd s of the late Sir C Dairymple-Fergusson ; b '39 ; E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb (M A '65) ; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 65 ; J P and D L for Haddingtonshire ; J P for Midlothian and Ayrshire ; Director of the Bank of Scotland ; Junior Lord of the Treasury 85-6 ; opposed Mr. Gladstone, Midlothian, '85 ; created a baronet '87

Fisher, W H (C) elected for Fulham 95 ; sat for same constit 85-95 ; s of Rev F Fisher, rector of Downham ; b 53 ; E Haileybury and University College, Oxford (BA honours '77) ; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 79 ; Oxford Circuit ; private secretary to Sir M Hicks-Beach 83-7 and Right Hon A J Balfour 87-92 ; a Lord of the Treasury 95.

Flower, E (C), elected for Bradford, West, '95 ; s of Mr. John Flower ; b '65 ; a member of the London School Board.

Goddard, D F (L) elected for Ipswich 95 ; s of Mr Ebenezer Goddard C E J P ; b 50, E privately at Hastings, Alderman of the Ipswich Corporation Mayor 91

Horniman, F J (L), elected for Penryn and Falmouth '95 ; s of the late Mr John Horniman ; b '35 ; E Friends College, Croydon ; FRGL, FZS, etc member of W H and F J Horniman, Ld ; founder of "The Horniman Museum.

Lough, T (L), elected for Islington, West, '95 ; sat for same constit. '92-5 ; 4th s of the late Mr M Lough, co Cavan ; b 50 ; E Royal School Cavan, and Wesleyan Connexional School, Dublin ; m '80, Edith H, d of the late Rev John Mills since which time he has been a wholesale tea merchant in Eastcheap ; was one of the founders and for some time Hon Secretary of the Home Rule Union ; member of the Royal Archæological Society, Ireland, and of the Statistical Society ; author of "England's Wealth, Ireland's Poverty" ; a Liberal advocating Home Rule for Ireland, and the "Newcastle" and "London Liberal" programmes with Labour Reform, etc.

Lyttelton Hon A (L U), elected for Warwick and Leamington '95 ; sat for same constit May '95 ; y s of George William, 4th Baron Lyttelton ; b '57 ; E Eton and Trinity College, Camb (B A '78 ; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '81 ; joined the Oxford Circuit ; Recorder of Hereford '93-4, and of Oxford from Nov '94 ; seconded Address '97 ; appointed Deputy High Steward of the University of Cambridge '99.

Morton, Arthur Henry Aylmer (C), elected for Deptford '97 ; s of the late Mr Edw Morton, of Hyde Park Gate ; b '36 ; E Eton and King's Coll Camb, where he was Senior Dean and Bursar ; was for some 14 years Head Master of Farnborough School, and is a Governor of St Olave's School, Greycoat Hospital, and Regent Street Polytechnic ; has been for some years member of the County Council, Vice-Chairman of the Housing of the Working Classes Committee, and a member of the Technical Education Board ; unsuccessfully contested East, Leeds '92, and North Manchester '95.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

THE RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

WELSH vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The game last night was between the Welsh and the Bombay Gymkhana, and a fair number of spectators assembled to witness the match. Immediately, on starting a brisk movement by Habblethwaite, Tucker, and Browne caused the Welsh to touch down and few minutes afterwards a very confident appeal for off-side was made opposite the Welsh. The referee did not see the point, but from the side it looked as if the Welsh back kicked and failed to clear, and a Welsh forward standing five or ten yards in front, picked it up. The Gymkhana continued to have the best of the game until Kent removed play to near the Gymkhana 25, where several scrums occurred. Daley made a mark in a good position, but Burge missed the goal, and immediately afterwards the same half-back was well tackled by Kemp, when a score seemed imminent. Tucker, with a nice punt into touch, transferred play to midfield, from whence Jones, Harper, and Kent had a short passing bout. Several dribbles headed by White, Cadell, and Boyes brought the ball into Welsh ground, but Richards kicked strongly, and Kemp, failing to gather the ball, the game once more was brought into the vicinity of the Gymkhana goal. The game was close, and the tackling very keen, and this may account for several wild passes by Daley. Just in half-time Watts passed to Daley, who got over near the post, and the former kicked a goal.

On resuming the game was nothing more than a series of scrimmages, and was most uninteresting from a spectator's point of views. The play was very even, and finally the whistle sounded, with the score unaltered.

Teams—Welsh : back, Climo ; three-quarters, Richards, Jones, Harper, and Kent ; halves, Daley and Watts ; forwards, Lieut Everett, Dable, Burge Cresswell, Fowler, Daley, Wilkes, and Thomas.

Gymkhana : back, Kemp ; three-quarters, Reid, Habblethwaite, Moore, and Arnot ; halves, Scrymgeour and Tucker ; forwards, Cadell, Boyes, Thornton White, Browne, Shanks, Darnford, and Turner.

The game was solely confined to the forwards, and there was no passing among the three-quarters on either side. The Gymkhana were unfortunate in lacking the services of Vines, in the three-quarter line, and Ferrier, as their best forwards. These vacancies caused Moore to play for the former, and let in Darnford and Turner as forwards. Kemp tackled splendidly, but he did not gain much ground with his kicks. The three-quarters were more or less spectators, but Tucker and Scrymgeour worked like Trojans, and Daley and Watts found their equals. Boyes played splendidly in the forward line, and the other prominent players there were Cadell, White, Browne, Thornton and Shanks. The Welsh back division had practically nothing to do, the halves were too well watched to find opportunties, and the forward all played well. The Welsh forwards always had the "shove" in the pack, and invariably got the ball, which was put in with just a suspicion of twist. Judging from the spectators' stand it appeared that a few more free kicks should have been awarded.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The last of the competitions in connection with the golf week started yesterday morning, when the first round of foursomes handicap was played under bogey play rules. The bogey score was again fixed at 45, a total which is out of all proportion to the difficulties of the course. It has been stated that in England the bogey scores have recently been raised from a par total, but as a matter of fact in at least 80 per cent. of the clubs where such competitions take place the allotment of strokes for each hole is based on a par round. "Colonel" Bogey is a mythical player but he is never off his game, but if he is assumed to take a stroke more at a hole than an ordinary player requires to get down, the "Colonel" is certainly not playing a steady game. Perhaps in this country it may not be desirable to fix the bogey on an estimated score which a first-class amateur would take, but the bogey for the Bombay links should not be more than Mr. W. Pechey, who is the best player, takes to get round, and he has holed out in 39, 40 and 41 repeatedly. To point out that the recent returns in the bogey competition did not beat the "Colonel" is not a sound answer to our objection ; on the contrary, it proves that all the competitors played very indifferent golf. The fixing of the score rests, of course, with the committee of every club, and if they allow 45 when everybody knows that there are half-a-dozen players, one of whom daily accomplishes the course in 40 to 43, beyond pointing out that the excessive liberality is apparent, there is little more to be said. One objection, however, legitimately arises to an over-generous bogey, and it is this : If by reason of brilliant driving, brassey work, approaching, or holing out a long put a player gets down in four, which is quite probable in regard to the second and third holes, he gains no more advantage than if by ordinary steady play he holes out in five, as the bogey score is six. The bogey of the Bombay course is fixed more or less on the principle that a hole done in steady play, and in the instances quoted five represents steady play, should be a win against the "Colonel," which we contend is not the best method and not in accord with the principles guiding such competitions in England.

In regard to the play yesterday morning Messrs. J. C Johnston and A. T. Spalding held the list, as playing from scratch they finished all even, with Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Pechey, who had to concede one stroke, second with a score of one down. Messrs. J Humphry and E. E. Coombs, receiving seven strokes also finished one down, and the next best card was that returned by Messrs. W. Fleischer and H. C. Owen—2 down. Play will be resumed to-morrow morning. To-day's best scores are as follows :—

Messrs. J. C. Johnston and A. T. Spalding	scratch	all even.
Dr. Macdonald and Mr. W. P. Pechey	plus 1	1 down.
Messrs. J. Humphry and E. E. Coombs	receive 7	1 down.
Messrs. H. C. Owen and W. Fleischer	receive 6	2 down.
Rev. R. M. Gray and Mr. W. M Anderson	receive 2	3 down.
Messrs. C. W. Carson and M. Innes-Kerr	receive 5	3 down.
Messrs. C. Marshall and J. Stiven	plus 1	4 down.
Messrs. H. Meikle and M. Reid	scratch	4 down.
Messrs. C. E. Nixon and G. F. Caldwell	receive 4	4 down

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Mr. Muljl B. Barbhaya presiding. There were also present :—Mr. G. Lund, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jannahomed, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipa Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

SCREW-DOWN COCKS.

The Committee considered a resolution of the Corporation regarding the substitution of screw-down cocks for fanbib cocks. The Commissioner was requested under the resolution to ascertain from Mr. W. Santo Crimp, and report the description of the tap he would recommend for adoption in Bombay. It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for favour of his report.

ALLEGED NUISANCE.

Mr. Chintaman Raghoba and 67 other residents of Parel, in a letter to the president, dated the 31st July last, complained that a great nuisance was caused by the emptying of several night soil carts into the cesspool depots at Parel especially between 8-30 and 10-30 a. m., which was their "dinner time." They further stated that they had represented the matter to the Municipal Commissioner but nothing had yet been done. They intimated that if no step was now taken to stop the nuisance they would be under the necessity of writing to Government for its interference in the matter, as H. E. the Governor's staff also resided in the vicinity.

The Health Officer in his report on the subject stated that they had had a depot in the same position for many years. It was true that there was a certain amount of smell at the time of emptying the carts, but it was unavoidable. He thought, however, some little improvement might be made at the depot by the erection of a screen wall and that a more liberal supply of water, too, would minimise the smell at the time of emptying.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation that the applicants be informed that the depot could not be removed, but that the nuisance arising therefrom would be minimised as much as possible, and that the Commissioner be requested to arrange for effecting the improvements suggested by the Healt Officer.

After tran-acting some other business the Committee adjourned.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

Mr. Rider Haggard has written a letter to a Norfolk journal which, I think, should have been sent to a paper read all over the country, or to papers published in every part of the country. It is a letter on the decay of the country life and the gradual draining of the villages as the agricultural labourer drifts more and more into the towns. This is not an evil peculiar to England; it is felt also in America and in Australia, in Germany and in Italy. And it is a terrible evil, an ever growing danger. So far no Government has made the slightest effort to meet this danger. A few years more—we are within measurable distance of the time—this lovely land of ours may simply fall out of cultivation for want of hands to plough and weed and sow and reap. It is, as the novelist-farmer truly says, the vital question of our age. And he sees but one remedy—the only remedy. The land must no longer be called upon to support landlord, tenant farmer, and labourer. The old agricultural life must be made, as it used to be attractive. Men must learn once more to love the land and desire to live upon it. The only way to arrive at this result is to make the people own the land. There would be no question of confiscation or of robbery. There are lands lying untilled which the owners would gladly sell. It would be for the State to settle on these lands, as farmers of their own, the people who would otherwise desert the village and flock to the town. This means nothing less than the restoration of the yeoman class, now almost entirely vanished, to the great loss and detriment of the Empire. Let us look for farther developments of this scheme. It will meet with vehement

good guess. There is, however, the publisher's point of view.

He sees that certain novels succeed in the most amazing manner without any appreciable reason why they should succeed. He gets a MS. which his reader thinks is on the border line. He therefore resolves on giving it a chance. He risks, and probably loses, a small sum on half a dozen novels. When he gets a successful one all these small losses are recouped. This accounts for a good many. Also among them are a few novels which have actually paid their expenses. And among them are, no doubt, names which represent actual reputations, and a clientele of which I know nothing. Here, however, is the broad fact that there are a thousand persons, more or less, whose novels are actually produced. The British public, apparently, does not want them; the writers get no kudos by their work and no money. Yet they will go on. For my own part I see no harm if there were 10,000 novelists all trying every year to be heard. The reviews would then have to do at last what they ought to have done long ago, namely, make a selection of the best and neglect the rubbish. The first class will never number more than twenty-five or so, nor will the second and third classes ever get much higher than a hundred in numbers; and as the remaining 9,000 or so will never get so far as to be offered to the public it matters nothing how many there are or how bad they be.

One of the purposes of a holiday—one of the purposes also of a railway journey—is the reading of new books for which one finds no time in the ordinary course of the work-a-day year. I have been reading a dozen new books, and I propose to mention here one of them, a novel. It is a book called "Miranda of the Balcony." It is not new; in fact, it has been published more than a year. It is doubtless considered by the reading public, who will not look at a book more than a month old, as already dead and buried, or at least perishing of senile decay. The reading public is wrong. The book has vitality that will carry it through many years to come. It has not only vitality, which is an excellent thing in itself, but it also possesses a much more excellent quality, that, namely, which we call" grip." It holds the reader. It is a long time since I read a novel which held me more completely. A third quality, also important, is that it is dramatic. And a fourth, that it is written in clear, lucid, strong English. All these points, taken together ought to make a very good story. Accordingly, it is a very good story. There are one or two things, however, to which I would make objection. The scene in which Miranda attempts, upon a man like Charnock, the tricks and artifices with which the inferior sort of woman lures the inferior sort of man is not in harmony with her character; it jars upon the reader like a scene misplaced, taken from another story. Then, the man called Major Wilbraham is certainly, as the author intended him to be, a villain and rogue of the deepest dye.

But it is conventional, and therefore inartistic, to represent him as having gone to the dogs through the faithlessness of a woman. He is a gentleman by birth; educated as a gentleman, that is to say in a public school, which made him a man of the world very early in life; he was an attache in Zanzibar and in Paris, therefore still further trained in the school of the world; he was of literary tastes; he wrote a book about something which is still a text book at Oxford; and yet—and yet the deceptions of one woman were able to ruin and destroy every shred of honour and principle and sheme. Again, even in the society of gentlemen he commits the egregious blunder of assuming military rank, whereas the first question would have been as to his regiment or corps. It used to be quite the conventional thing to send the her to the dogs for the sake of a worthless woman; it was one of the ancient stock incidents such as the bull in the field, the runaway horse, and the rising tide. But I thought it had been played out. For my own part, I have known many cases of men going hopelessly to the dogs, and I have heard of many more. But I have never heard of a man plunging down into the depths for the sake of a woman. Drink, gambling, and the kind of madness which seizes on young fellows and makes them scatter and spend are common causes; but the faithless woman—never. A period of depression, if you please, may be the eault of such a discovery; but that a man born and brought up and surrounded with every kind of force keeping him in the path—it is pretty broad—demanded by men of his class and kind, should be driven out of the palehouldsbecome a rogue, as vagabond, a common cheat, a blackmailer, a creature absolutely lost to shame is a thing which onecannot accept.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been going on in one of the leading London daily papers dealing with the large number of accidents which have been recently, and are daily, occurring to lady cyclists. Remedies of one kind and another are suggested, but the most paradoxical suggestion that could be made is conspicuous by its absence, and that suggestion is to the effect that if lady cyclists were to have a little more practice in bye and secluded ways before they ventured out into the traffic of the high roads—to say nothing of the most congested traffic of the Metropolis—accidents would be much farther apart than they are. There is no disguising the fact that it is incompetence which is the chief cause for accidents not only among lady cyclists but among gentleman cyclists too.

This being so, it is extremely unfair to ascribe as is so often done, the cause of accidents to the cycle itself. One often hears the machine referred to as a "dangerous instrument," whereas if only used with proper care it is as safe a vehicle as one could possibly find. Properly equipped with adequate brake power, the whole machine is under the control of the rider, and the speed entirely subservient (within the natural limits, of course) to the will of the rider. It is only ordinary care and competence which are required but which are so often missing. one sees inexperienced cyclists venture where even a man or woman who has participated in the pastime for years would not dare to ride. Indeed the wonder is that accidents are not even more frequent and more serious than is the case.

Another use for the cycle has been found, and that by a lamp lighter of Bridlington, who goes his round on a safety bicycle thereby saving any amount of time an trouble. The lamp lighter goes his rounds without even dismounting, his *modus operandi* being to ride slowly up to the side of the lamp post catch hold of same, Ignite it, and then pedal away to repeat the operation elsewhere. There is no reason why the cycle should not be more widely adopted by local authorities for this purpose. The saving of time must be enormous while the work is doubtless just efficiently as performed. On all sides the utilitarian points of the cycle are daily being more strongly emphasised but we are yet a long way off finding out all the different uses in every day life to which the vehicle of to-day can be put.

The explanation given by a cyclist charged with stealing a machine, to the effect that when he took the cycle away he fully *intended to bring it back*, and that his only intention was to go for a short spin, is perhaps more indicative of his child-like faith in the simplicity of the judge than his own great mind. At any rate the man in question has been put away for a month. This continuous stealing of cycles is distinctly encouraged by the lack of care taken by many people. More often than not one sees a cycle left in the roadway out side a friend's house when it might just as well be placed inside the gate and thus be in comparative safety, not only from the probable purloiner, but from any risk of being accidentally knocked down by a passing horse and cart or even pedestrian. Of course everyone must run the risk of having his cycle stolen unless he (or she) is one of those careful people who will go to the trouble of padlocking the wheels at every stopping place; but if people would only adopt just ordinary precaution and refrain from placing temptation right in the path of any would be cycle thief that comes along, we should hear less of what is at present a simple and apparently profitable trade.

A brilliant success has been achieved by T. G. King, Jun., in a twenty-four hours' unpaced ride on the road, in which he and twelve other cyclists recently started. By the rules of the Road Records Association, attendant may rids alongside, nor approac in the rear nearer than one hundred yards, a competitor in an unpaced road ride, while in cases where several competitors start together it is left to their honour not to assist one another on their journey. On this occasion, with the object of keeping the men well apart, they were dispatched at intervals of fifteen minutes, while at the first available opportunity they were alternately sent right and left on their long lonesome journey.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE educational conference was resumed yesterday morning in the Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, again presiding.

THE PROPER TEACHING OF DRAWING.

Mr. C. Burns, Principal, Bombay School of Art, read a most interesting paper in which he submitted a scheme for the teaching of drawing and design. He observed that the study of drawing in all schools having recently been made compulsory, it was fitting at such a gathering as that to consider how far the system of instruction hitherto in use, had succeeded or failed in obtaining the best results. In general education the function of drawing was to excite those powers of observation of natural objects in children at a time when the mind was most active in absorption until the power became habitual and at the same time to cultivate sufficient manual skill to record those observations. Although not generally conceded, he held that this skill lay dormant in at least as many children as possessed the power of correct writing and that with equal attention it would be as successfully practised. They had also to consider how far their present system had succeeded or failed in aiding that special or technical education which bore upon and touched the crafts and industries of the country. Common sense dictated that in teaching drawing the natural tendency to absorb and catalogue the facts of life and nature should be assisted and at the same time made an incentive to study. This could only be done by giving objects taken direct from nature as copies. The pupil recognised the object and understoodat once why he was trying to copy it and was interested, whereas if the copy was of some geometric shape, such as one never met with in nature, confusion in the pupil's mind and lack of interest were certain to follow. This appeared to him to be the first fault in the system of Freehand drawing hitherto pursued, that instead of being interesting because it was natural, it was dry because it was conventional. In regard to conventional arrangements of flowers within geometrical figures, circular flowers arranged at regular intervals with each petal the same size and shape, Mr. Burns observed that the child knew by observation that flowers were rarely completely circular, and never grew at regular intervals and that the petals were never all the same size and shape. He was, therefore, bothered, and the object he was drawing not helping him in the process of storing facts, its reproduction was regarded as something outside practical education, because it failed to interest him and as only one more puzzling torment devised for his torture by malevolent elders. He copied the object in a mechanical manner without exercising his brain, and for pleasure; would, if he had the faculty for drawing at all draw houses, cows, men, ships, steam-engines, and trains as far as his memory would carry him? He could not see the use of these circles and squares, cutting one another, and in this he, so far as learning to draw was concerned, was perfectly right, for they belonged to the sphere of geometry, and had nothing to do with the mental and physical process which goes on when a drawing from nature was made. The natural order in which the elements forming the complete impression of any object were seen were first its colour, secondly its mass, thirdly its general shape, fourthly outside details of its shape, fifthly inte.ior details of its shape and local colour. No attempt had been hitherto made to teach pupils to see either colour or mass, and as the copies were, as a rule, conventional, the method of drawing them had been equally so. Pupils had been taught to draw an unfilled outline, a thing which never occurred in nature except in a wire hoop. One of the reasons for the banishment of colour and mass was the almost universal adoption of lead pencil as the only drawing instrument. In submitting a scheme of exercise designed to overcome some of the objections to the present system his effort had been to make the study of drawing as interesting in its earlier stages as it was later on. He proposed to do so, first by going for examples direct to nature; secondly, by studying the three essential elements of colour, mass, and outline in the order in which they impressed themselves upon the eye, and thirdly by the repetition of the natural forms thus drawn upon a simple geometric basis to bring to the minds of students, even in the elementary stages, the connection such natural forms have with practical design and ornament. Mr. Burns proceeded to elaborate his scheme, illustrating his remarks by plates and colour combinations.

The President said it might appear ridiculous to some for a child to paint before he learned to draw. But recently he visited a school in Bombay where children between six and eight years old were following the teacher with coloured crayons, and some of them were able to show a very good picture of a flower. It struck him then that there might be more in this system than in the old system of learning drawing by pencil and paper. Mr. Burns had promised to formulate his proposals into a syllabus for drawing, and in the meantime they were proceeding by experiment. From the little he had seen of its results he was very much inclined to commend most strongly to managers this new conception of what drawing might be made in schools.

MORAL TRAINING IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Desai read a paper on how to strengthen the moral side of teaching in secondary schools. In his opinion, which was shared by many educated gentlemen, the teaching was weak on the moral side because it was confined to the discipline of the intellect alone. He suggested.—(1) the introduction of the moral certificate system in schools in accordance with the Government of India's suggestion; (2) the addition of boarding-houses to one or two select high schools, so as to give them a corporate life and bring about the personal ascendancy of the teacher over his pupils, and thus make the institutions models in every respect; (3) the employment of specially qualified European scholars as head masters on special salaries and the reservation of a few head masterships for native scholars who qualify themselves by going to England and obtaining the necessary training; (4) the compilation of a moral text-book through a committee (5) the inauguration of periodical lectures by able exponents of the various religions, selected from time to time, subject to the approval of the head of the Educational Department; (6) the foundation of a few scholarships and prizes for the study of the prescribed books on comparative religions. Reforms like these could only come in gradually, but there were some amongst them which could not be delayed without prejudice to the public interest.

Mr. Wright, Principal, Elphinstone High School, said moral education rested more with the parents than with the school teachers.

The President observed that the subject was one of very great importance, and had been under consideration for many years, and was one on which there had been an enormous amount of writing and speaking. The late head master of the Elphinstone High School, Mr. Jacob, said that the teaching given in class would depend upon the master whatever his apparatus might be. That was a very good illustration. They could take a pencil and make it the medium for a political attack on the British. They could take up a moral text-book and read it page by page, but if the master was a hypocrite in his heart, the reading of that book to the boys would be of no value. If the master were himself an upright God-fearing man, his lessons given through the medium of the ordinary reading and history books would have a very great moral effect on the boys. It was admitted that it was absolutely impossible in this country for the Education Department to lay down a distinctive form of religious teaching. But they could prescribe certain maxims of morality and endeavour to teach them in school and make the boys better and more honest and upright men. In reference to the moral text-book, he pointed out that the Government of India had ordered that such a book should be prepared about eleven years ago, but as far as he was aware it was still under preparation. He had seen two or three attempts at a moral text-book, but he had not seen one that he would accept himself. He *did not believe that the reading of so many pages* of a such a book week by week would lead to any good result; and he doubted whether a moral text-book suitable to the needs of the various communities that came to their schools could be prepared. He relied upon the teacher. He was not prepared to say that the teaching in Government High Schools would be better than it was now if they got out from England twenty Board School masters at Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 a month, to undertake the duties now discharged by native gentlemen. He *should be extremely sorry* to think that after their educational system had been in existence for forty or fifty years they had not been able to produce native gentlemen who were fitted to be head masters of High Schools. But he knew that the great majority of the Government High School masters were quite fitted for their position. They were men of high character and distinct moral training the result to a great extent of the educational system. They were told that Indian Society was going to pieces owing to the lack of moral training, but at the same time Mr. Desai acknowledged that the products of the educational system as seen throughout the Government service in India were improving in integrity, energy, capacity and honesty. He maintained that there was moral teaching in schools, and one of the effects of it was that men now entering the Government service had ideas very different from those who entered the service twenty or thirty years ago. He agreed with Mr. Desai that High Schools, especially in the mofussil, should have well-managed boarding-houses in connection with them. In Sukkarpur they had collected Rs. 4,000 for that purpose, and in Dhulia, Khandesh, they had collected Rs. 6,000. He hoped that with improved conditions in the Presidency, Government would be able to do in this respect what they should and what he was quite certain they would be very willing to do if they had the money.

MATHEMATICS IN HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Father Flink, head master, St. Xavier's High School, read a paper on Mathematics in High Schools. He observed that, though he heartily sympathised with the managers of girls' schools and others to whom the prescribed course of Mathematics was so fertile a source of disappointment, he could not help siding with those who desired rather an improvement of their mathematical standard than a lowering of the same; but he thought this could be done without increasing the burden on the students; that on the contrary it was possible to attain a higher standard with a smaller expenditure of time and energy. Much time could be saved if arithmetic and algebra were not treated as two separate branches strictly to be kept apart; and algebra should be commenced in Standard V or at least Standard VI of the European and English-teaching schools. He asked for full liberty to solve any problem or sum either arithmetically or algebraically in any examination and also in the Matric Examination. He also asked for protection against the tendency of expanding certain chapters of algebra into training classes for trickery and jugglery, especially the chapters on factors, identities and cyclic order. Let them give students a sound training in the use of ordinary factors, so that they acquire a firm seat in the saddle; to turn somersaults on horse-back or to jump through a hoop on the other side of which one emerges in some new fancy dress were hardly desirable accomplishments. (Laughter.) His third proposal was nothing more nor less than the abolition of Euclid and the substitution of a modern treatise on geometry. Old Euclid had been buried long ago on the Continent. To maintain that for ages to come they were bound to follow Euclid's "royal road" to the knowledge of geometry was as preposterous as to say that the only safe route to America was via Cuba, because Cuba was discovered first and then America.

The President observed amid laughter that he cordially approved of the abolition of Euclid.

Mr. Macdonald asked what were they to substitute in place of Euclid? It was now a safeguard against cramming competitions; and if they could state clearly what they would substitute in its place and all agree on that, then they would be safe. But until they could do that, he would let old Euclid have his way.

THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS CURRICULUM.

Mr. N. G. Wellukar, honorary secretary of the Teachers' Association, Bombay, submitted recommendations regarding the curriculum in Secondary Schools. Some of the subjects of study were, he said, too broadly laid down in the present code: the Council was of opinion that a more detailed statement of the work expected in these subjects would afford better direction to the teacher and would enable him to get a clearer idea of how much he was expected to attempt. Particularly, the studies required in the Matriculation Class should be more exactly defined. This appeared to be necessary in view of the fact that in the University Calendar the requirements for Matriculation were laid down in somewhat broad terms.

ENGLISH IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. P. H. Thatte, assistant master, Elphinstone Middle School, contributed a paper on English as taught in secondary schools.

CHANGES IN VERNACULAR STANDARDS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

MR. R.S. Táki, Acting Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee, Bombay, read a paper on changes necessary in vernacular standards for Bombay schools. In accordance with a resolution of the Joint Schools Committee, and after consultation with the Inspectors, he submitted his paper in the form of a memorandum on the changes desirable. He said the proportion which persons under instruction or instructed bear to the whole community in Bombay was nearly 25 per cent., or four times as much as that in the case of the several divisions of the Presidency; and if they considered the Parsee community separately, they would find that not less than 90 out of every 100 of their numbers were educated. The circumstances of the city of Bombay were, therefore, considerably different from those of the mofussil, and the standards proposed for the Central Division, though likely to suit the requirement of the Districts with which Bombay was associated only for the convenience of the Department, would not do for the schools managed and aided by the Joint Schools Committee. In Bombay was the study of English is not a luxury, but a necessity, the people were naturally anxious to see their children commenced it as early as possible. To most of the pupils attending their schools, primary education was only a step in the ladder which led up to the University. The ambition of the rest was to obtain some sort of employment in Government or Municipal offices, merchants' or solicitor' firms, railway companies, printing presses, mills or other industries, but no where would a simple knowledge of the vernacular, however perfect, enable any one to secure a job, unless he knew something of English also. It was a well-known fact that in filling up posts of even peons and hamals, preference was given to those who knew a little of English. That was the reason why even with the limited curriculum of the first four standards, there had been a considerable fall in attendance in some of the Gujarati schools. If then as proposed in the draft standards for the Central Division, the boys were not allowed to study English until they passed the fifth standard, the numbers in the Mahratti schools would also be reduced and with regard to the Gujarati schools, as Mr. Madon says, most of them will have to be closed. The aided schools however, might perhaps continue unaffected as they had been teaching English in vernacular standards but the change would give undue encouragement to ill conducted private schools of which the number would rapidly increase to the great detriment of the cause of education. It was therefore advisable that as far as Bombay Island was concerned, the primary course should be limited to Standard IV only. The number of pupils in the Mahratti, Gujarati and Urdu schools, who presented themselves at the last annual examination under standards above the fourth was a little over 150, out of whom the number of those who studied purely vernacular was scarcely 25, the rest being taught English in addition to the vernacular course. Not even one of the candidates who appeared at this centre for the 3rd Grade Public Service Certificate Examination belonged to Bombay. This evidently showed that their citizens did not care to study the vernacular beyond what was absolutely necessary. He specified in detail the changes in the syllabus that were considered necessary.

The President said the object of these new proposed standards appeared to be to undermine vernacular teaching. A Parsee gentleman told him that they did not want any vernacular. He (the President) wanted to know whether they wanted to abolish the vernacular as the proposals appeared to be the thin end of the wedge.

Mr. Wadia said the Parsees had no vernacular of their own. Gujarati was only an adopted vernacular, and that was the reason they wanted to begin English as soon as possible.

The President said they must remember that the mass of the children were in primary schools. There was an idea in some places to have a small Anglo-Vernacular School to spend all their money for the benefit of the few wealthy people and allow the common herd to go their own way. In one instance of that kind he had had to interfere. He would probably have to ask the Joint Schools Committee whether they had carefully considered the interests not only of the Parsees, but of the whole population of Bombay, of whom a very large number must require primary education. He thanked the members of the Conference for the interest they had displayed in the proceedings, and said that one result of the Conference was that he was in many respects in a much stronger position than he was before it commenced.

Mr. D. G. Padhye expressed the thanks of those present to the President, and the proceedings terminated.

GOA NEWS.

OUR Goa correspondent, writing from Pangim, under date September 30, says:—The 28th day of Sept. was kept up as "Gala Day," being the birthday anniversary of the King and Queen of Portugal, and from morning to night, the whole town and neighbourhood observed the event with rejoicings. At the Pangim church, a solemn thanksgiving service was held, and was followed by the usual levee and State ball. At 10 p.m., H. E. the Governor's Band played the royal hymn. His Excellency wore the uniform of Col. of the Infantry, and he was accompanied by her Excellency and daughters. Immediately, after the quadrille opened, the Governor taking for his partner the wife of Major Galvao; his *vis-a-vis* was the acting Chief Justice Andrade, who danced with Lady Galhardo. The decorations of the halls and the ball rooms were artistic and carried out under the direction of the Governor's son, Lieutenant Galhardo who received warm congratulations.

The south-west monsoon is at an end, though we look to the Elephanta showers on or about the 10th instant, and if these should prove satisfactory the inhabitants will have nothing to complain of, as regards crops and prices.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Mr J R Keene's b c Disguise II by Dominie—Bonnie Isa 3yrs ..... M Cannon 1
Lord William Beresford's b g Jolly Tar by The Sailor Prince—Joy 4yrs ..... J Reiff 2
Mr R A Grice's ch c Forefarshire by Royal Hampton—St Elizabeth 3yrs ..... K Cannon 3
Mr Douglas Baird's br f Sainte Nitouche by St Simon—Fleur de Marie 3yrs 0
H R H Prince of Wales's b c Diemond Jubilee by St Simon—Perdita II 3yrs 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Sailor Lad by Ladas—Sea Breeze 3yrs 0
Mr R A Oswald's b c Sefotiliant by Sheen—Saltire 4yrs. 0
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b f Paigie by Orme—Lady Primrose 3yrs 0

(Winner trained by S Darling)

BETTING: 100 to 30 against Disguise II, 6 to 1 Jolly Tar, 100 to 7 Forfarshire, 7 to 4 Diamond Jubilee.

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.—"Asian."

BEAWAR AND THE FAMINE.

AT a public meeting of the citizens, bankers traders, artisans, and work people of all classes and creeds held at the premises of Messrs. Hurmookrai Amolukchund, on Monday, the 1st instant, under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Sett Champalall, honorary magistrate and banker of the town, the following resolutions were unanimously passed; 1st—Resolved that this meeting express with very great pleasure their deep sense of gratitude to the British Government for their sympathy with, and consideration of, the sufferings of the people in connection with the great famine just coming to a close. That the relief afforded has been prompt, very liberal and unprecedented in the history of Rajputana. The aim of the Government in saving human lives from starvation and exposure has been achieved with very great success. All the praise therefore is due to, and they heartily thank, the Government of His Excellency Lord Curzon for the liberal grants of money; to Hon. the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana! to Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, the Commissioner of the district! to Captain F. G. Beville, Captain E. LeMessurier, and to Captain C. T. Ducat, our present Assistant Commissioner, for their kindness and sympathy, they have shown, and have since excited the respect, esteem, and affection of all classes of people and creeds; to other officers, Munshi Gopinath, the Tehsildar, Mr. Jagat Narayan, the Naib Tehsidar, and Dr. J. T. Mitha, the assistant surgeon, to Rai Bahadur Sett Champalall and other merchants, shroffs, and bankers for giving gratuitous reliefs to the people, and feeding the cattle passed through Beawar during the famine period. 2nd—That this meeting have great confidence in Captain C. T. Ducat, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, the Commissioner of the district, and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wylie, the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, who they trust will persuade His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Oodeypore to remove the prohibitive order against the export of loose cotton, wool and kuppas to Beawar. This order has been in force since November, 1899, and this meeting apprehend should this restriction be not removed by the 15th November next, the town of Beawar will be ruined. Its vested interests and reciprocity of trade will be marred. The labours of the much respected officer, the late Colonel Dixon (who founded this town), and of those distinguished rulers who succeeded him will be thrown away. Soon after the close of the agricultural works the major portion of the population of the town and the surrounding villages depending upon labour pertaining to cotton industry, and over ten thousand of such work people will be thrown out of employment just after the close of famine relief works.—Loud and hearty cheers were given to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, to Hon. the Chief Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Wylie, to the Commissioner of the district, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, to the Assistant Commissioner, Captain C. T. Ducat, and other local officers. Great Enthusiasm prevailed. With a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting dissolved. About 1,500 persons assembled.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, OCT. 2.

THE total mortality of the city during the week ending 27th Sept. last, was 718, as against 776 of the previous week. Hence there is a marked decrease in the mortality this week. No case of cholera occurred during the week. Still the mortality arising from fever remains very high, it being 419. Twenty-three deaths were due to diarrhœa, 27 to dysentery, 40 to respiratory diseases, 108 to starvation and the rest from other causes, 130 deaths occurred among the refugees in the town, 71 births were recorded during the same week.

Friday last there was a large gathering of Europeans and natives at the railway station to bid good-bye to Mr. M. C. Gibb, the Collector, who went to England by the last mail, for six months. Mr. Gibb was heavily garlanded by all classes of people, who have great respect for him, owing to his courteous and gentlemanly behaviour. Three cheers were raised by those assembled as the train steamed out of the station.

Sometime ago the members of the local Municipality passed a resolution for the appointment of a mechanical engineer of the first class on a salary of Rs. 250 per month, for the supervision of the waterworks of the city. The appointment apparently is not an important one and the salary appeared to be too high for such a post. Some two weeks ago the city fathers came to the conclusion, that a sum of Rs. 125 per month was quite sufficient for the appointment of a health officer for the city. In spite of the protest made by the Civil Surgeon and other members, the proposition was carried by a majority. A requisition, headed by the Civil Surgeon and signed by nine members, is to be shortly presented to the president, in order to fix the salary for the would-be health officer, which should not be less than Rs. 300 per month. Now it is quite clear that no qualified person would accept the post of health officer on a salary of Rs. 125 per month, still some of the city fathers appeared averse to introducing the needed reforms for the improvement of the town. Under these circumstances it will be the duty of the present president to form his own party, at the next general election, which comes off next March, to carry out the necessary reforms for the sanitation of the city.

The following cases were disposed of by Mr. F. X. D'Souza, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of assessors last week:—Panachand Dulsuh, a goldsmith, residing in the city, was charged with and convicted under Section 232 of the Indian Penal Code of counterfeiting Queen's coins and was sentenced to suffer four years' rigorous imprisonment.—Natha Kala, inhabitant of Kenpur, in the Idar State, was charged with committing the theft of some cattle, belonging to Jasa Vakia, the complainant, and on being convicted, was sentenced to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment.—Kajuda Punja and some others were charged with committing [illegible] on a party of Native Christians, that was passing on their way to Shahwadi, under Section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. No; 1 alone was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the rest were discharged.

Mr. Navalshanker N. Sukhla, B. A. L. L. B., was elected a member of the municipality last week, in place of the late Maganlal Sarupchand, deceased. Mr. Navalshanker got the seat unopposed, in view of the coming general election in March next, for Kalupore ward No. 2.

SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEANING MILLS COMPANY LD.

THE twenty-eighth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered Office No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Dr. B. Dantra presided. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders their 28th annual report with the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1900, shewing Rs. 29,044-10-0 as loss made during the year, which with the balance of loss at debit of the last year, comes to a total loss of Rs. 1,10,038-13-6. Therere was almost the same difficulty this year as was shown last year by the directors in their report, and consequently the Company has suffered the aforesaid loss, which in comparison to other similar companiens is a better result. During the whole of the year under report the position of the yarn market remained so low that it did not leave any margin between the manufactured prices and the sale prices, and during the latter part of the year the cotton price went so high, that it was deemed prudent by the directors to clote the mill entirely for about four months. It was subsequently worked for about four days in the week. Now that the monsoon having shewn satisfactory symptoms, and there being some probability of the Chinese trouble abating, the directors do not expect the outlook so gloomy, and they hope some material improvement will gradualy take place in both yarn and cloth markets. In consideration of the loss which our Company has sustained, the secretaries and treasurers of the Company have been so good enough to leave off their full commission amounting to Rs. 12,748-9-6 earned by them during this year under report. There was a simiar act of generosity shewn by them also last years and the directors trust that by their unfailing zeal and energy our Company will show better results in future.

On the motion of the chairman the above report was adopted. Dr. Hormusji B. Dantra and Mr. Goculdas Naranji were re-elected directors. Messrs. K. M. Shroff and Dwarkadas Odhowji were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 150 each. The meeting also passed the following resolution: "That having considered the matters laid before this meeting by the chairman, respecting the present state of the mill machinery and the urgent need of adding new machines and renovating some portion thereof, it is resolved that the directors and the secretaries and treasurers are authorised to take such measures and to renovate such of the present mill plant as they may be advised and deem proper." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS" ABOUT MEMBERS.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

Loder, G W E (C), elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit '89-95; 4th s of the late Sir R Loder, Bart, of Whitlebury; b '01; E Eton and Trinity College, Camb (M A, L L B); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '83; J P and D L for Sussex; private secretary to Mr. Ritchie '88-92, and to Lord George Hamilton since '95.

Murray, C J (C), elected for Coventry '95; sat for Hastings '80-83; e s of the Right Hon Sir Charles Augustus Murray, K C B; b '51; E Eton; attache of British Embassy at Rome and St Petersburg; D L for Ross-shire; Major Highland Volunteer Artillery.

Myers, W H (C), elected for Winchester '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e s of the late Mr Charles Myers, of Swanmore House; b '54; E Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (1st class) Classics '75, 3rd class Lit, Hum '77, M A '80); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 81; joined Western Circuit, but does not practise; D L and J P for Hants, and C, C for Droxford D.

Murray, Colonel C Wyndham (C), elected for Bath '95; sat for same constit '92-5; s of Rev. T B Murray, Prebendary of St. Paul's; b '44; E Marlborough College; entered the army '62; D A Q M G, Intelligence Branch, Dublin, '76-7; Brigade Major Aldershot '78-9; member of the Boundary Commission in Turkey '78; served in Zulu war '79, Afghan war '80, Marri expedition '81, Egyptian campaign and battle of Tel-el-Kebir '82, Bechuanaland expedition '85, retired '90; H M Hon. Corps Gentlemen-at-Arms 91;

Oldroyd, M (L), elected for Dewsbury '95; sat for same constit '88-95; 3rd s of Mr M Oldroyd, Dewsbury; b '43; E privately, and at New College, St John's Wood; Chairman of M Oldroyd & Sons, Ld, woollen manufacturers and merchants; J P for Dewsbury, and Alderman '83; Mayor '87-8; J P for West Riding, Yorks.

Pirie, Duncan Vernon (L), returned for North Aberdeen in May '96, on the resignation of Mr. Hunter; e s of Mr. Gordon Pirie, of Chateau de Varennes, France; he entered the army from Aberdeenshire Militia in '79 as Captain 3rd Hussars; retired '98; serving in the Egyptian campaign of the Soudan expedition of '84 and the Nile expedition of '84-5 (twice mentioned in dispatches); A.D.C. to Governor of Ceylon '90-93; Captain 3rd Hussars; contested West Renfrewshire '95.

Roberts, J Bryn (L), elected for Carnarvonshire Eifion D '95; sat for same constit. 85-95 e s of the late Daniel Roberts, Bryn Adda; b 43; E Cheltenham Grammar School; admitted Solicitor 68; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '89; J P and D L Country Alderman for Carnarvonshire, and Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye (C), elected for Islington South, '95; sat for same constit '83-92, '92-5; s of the late Mr. John Rollit, Hull; b 42; E King's College, London; B A, LLD (London); Gold Medallist, Fellow and member of Senate, London; Fellow and Governor of King's College; D C L (Durham and Montreal); Solicitor '63; Prizeman of the Incorporated Law Society; senior partner of Rollit & Sons, London and Hull, also Bailey & Leetham, steamship owners, Hull London, Newcastle, and Manchester; Director of National Telephone Co; Alderman for Hull; Sheriff '76; Mayor '83-5; G. P. for London; D. L. for West Riding, Yorks, York City, and Tower of London; Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City; President of the Association of Municipal Corporations; President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the London Chamber of Commerce; President British Commission Brussels International Exhibition '97; Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Engineer Militia (Humber D.) Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers; Elder Brother of Trinity House '91; knighted '85; Hon. Freeman of Hull '90, Hudders field '94, and Hon. Freeman of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters, London; Board of Trade Representative on the Humber Conservancy; m Duchess-Dowager of Sutherland Nov. 12th '96. He holds several foreign orders of knighthood, including Knight-Commander of the Iron Crown of Italy, of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Double Dragon of China.

Robinson, B (C), elected for Dudley '95; sat for same constit, '86-95; s of the late Mr W Robinson, of Dudley; b '36; E Rugby; formerly practised as Solicitor; Captain Worcestershire Yeomanry.

Sandys, Colonel T M (C), elected for Lancashire-Bootle D, '95; sat for same constit '85-95; s of the late Captain T Sandys, R N and afterwards in the Hon East India Company's service; b '37; E Shrewsbury School; served in Hon E I Company's Military Service through Indian Mutiny, stationed in Bengal; retired from army as Captain 7th Royal Fusiliers after 20 years' service; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant 3rd (Militia) Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and recently retired with hon rank of Colonel Sept '97; D L for Lancashire.

Thornton, P M (C), elected for Clapham '95; sat for same constit '92-5; e s of the late Rear-Admiral S Thornton; b '41; E Harrow and Jesus College, Camb (LL B '64); author of "Foreign Secretaries of the XIXth Century," "Harrow School and its Surroundings," The Brunswick Accession," and "The Stuart Dynasty."

Wilson-Todd, Captain W H (C), elected for Yorkshire, Howdenshire, D. '95; sat for same constit '92-5; 3rd s of the late Colonel J Wilson, of Rosseville, Wexford; b 28; E Royal Military College, Sandhurst; served in the army, and retired as Captain; J P, D L, and C C for North Riding, Yorks; took the name of Todd in addition to that of Wilson on his marriage.

Wentworth, Bruce C V (C), elected for Brighton '95; sat for same constit. Dec. '93-5; s of the late Mr T F C Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorks; b '62; E Harrow and Sandhurst; is a great-grandson of the Right Hon George Canning; J P for West Riding; Lieutenant Grenadier Guards.

Whiteley, H J (C), elected for Ashton-under-Lyne '95; s of Mr George Whiteley, of Blackburn; b 57; E, Colwall, Herefordshire, and abroad; m '95, Florence Kate, e d of William Balle, Huntington, Darwen, cotton-spinner and manufacturer Blackburn; Members of the Blackburn Town Council; Mayor '93; Magistrate.

Woodhouse, Sir J T (L) elected for Huddersfield '95; e s of J Woodhouse, Esq; b 52; E Hull College and University College, Lond n (LL B London); Mayor of Hull 91; J P for Kingston-upon-Hull; D L for East Riding, Yorks; retired Major 1st Volunteer Battalion East York Regiment; Vice-President Association of Municipal Corporations; Director of Yorkshire Bank and of Hull and Barnsley Railway Company.

Welby, Lieutenant-Colonel A C E (C), elected for Taunton '95; s of the late Sir Glynne Earle Welby Gregory, of the Denton Hall Grantham; b '49; E Eton; entered the army '67; served in 55th Regiment and 90th Light Infantry; contested Grantham '85 Popular '86 and 92; Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Scots Greys 92-5; J P for Lincolnshire; F S A; Order of St Aune of Russia (2nd class).

Wanklyn, J L (L.U.), elected for Bradford Central, '95; e s of the late Rev. James Hibbert Wanklyn, M.A.; b. 60; South American merchant, and director of various South American railway.

Whitmore, C A (C), elected for Chelsea '95; sat for same constit, '86-95; e s of the late Mr C S Whitm

PURELY PERSONAL.

ALTHOUGH, happily, the Queen continues in good health it has become evident to those around her that the present war has shaken Her Majesty's nerves for more than the public imagines. The Queen seems to have lost that wonderful command over her emotions which marked her as a woman of unusual strength of character, and of late the boom of cannon tries her so much that royal salutes are dispensed with whenever possible. Indeed, there were those who were surprised when the royal party recently crossed the Solent, en route to Balmoral, that the guns of the guaadship were fired the Queen approached. Her Majesty was on deck, and, seeing a party had assembled on board the man-of-war to witness her departure, at once raised her veil and bowed in her usual affable way. The most notable example of the Queen's in bility to control her emotion however, occurred when she received Captain Towse, V.C., all present being deeply moved at the unusual sight of the Queen in tears.

The little stereotyped notice that such and such an actor or artiste has been "commanded" to act or sing before the Queen, mostly passes through the staid English Press with little comment, and it certainly has become too great a commonplace to elicit much detailed or flowery description. It takes a Frenchman to "s'extasier" on such a subject; but then the honour has been done to has "belle France in the person of Madame Emma Calve, so a little flowery exaggeration can be forgiven to M. Gheusi in the following interesting description which I take from a recent number of the "Figaro":

The esteem of Queen Victoria for our Carmen and our Ophelie is of long standing, and the kindly interest of her manner, the delicate taste of her compliments, and the heartiness of her appreciation, have won for the Queen the heart and admiration of the proudest and most independent French artiste living. In many of the audiences to which Madame Calve has been commanded the strict rules of royal etiquette were often relaxed; actress and Queen talked as woman, to woman the conversation straying for beyond the world of art and music. The Queen in these moments showed herself particularly fond of the picturesque recitations, which fall so daintily and so prettily from the great singer's lips.

Perhaps it was in pleased recollection of those moments of the past, perhaps it was in the hope of renewing their brightness, that Calave's visit to the Queen this year was made so remarkable for its intimacy. and its informality Princess Beatrice who welcomed the singer, remained as her companion during a walk through the private grounds of the palace. On its termination she introduced the singer into the apartment occupied by the Queen, and there in charming and rustic privacy, Calve, sang the popular songs of France her incomparable voice, half miracle, half dream, conquering all limits of time or of custom. All there was of soul or of passion in man lived in the soft low songs of the artiste shone in her melancholy eyes, or sprang from her heart in tumultuous barsts of passion and of faith.

"On the silence which followed her incamparable singing there fell the gently sound of low, suppressed sobbing. It that little salon of miniatures the Queen pressing the hands of the delightful cantatrice quietly wept over lost souvenirs and vanished years—over the years, when still young she travelled in the pleasand land of France, and heard, perhaps, the same songs from voices long since stilled. Equal goodness of heart is the mysterious tie which binds in sympathy the Chatelaine of Cabrieres and the Queen of England.

TheCastle of Cabrieresstands on a gigentic mountain spur and looks down on a delightful track of broken country. With its Roman battlements and feudal towers its facade, and the deep mullioned windows peeping from age-tinted walls, it looks like an enormous flower of stone which a giant in playful mood might have carved out of the rock of its foundation. The mansion has a glorious historical record—dating from 1060. Mention is made in the archives of assaults withstood and sorties successfully accomplished under its warrior-owners; wandering troubadours sang its glories—the valour of its knights and the beauty and goodnss of its women.

A bright little contemporary has recently pointed out the fact, interesting just now when all thoughts are turned to Pekin, that the first Englishwoman to enter the Forbidden City is still living: Mrs. Muter, the wife of an officer with a brilliant Indian career, Colonel D. D. Muter, late of the 60th Rifles, and now one of the Military Knights of Windsor. This is so, but I have it from Mrs. Muter herself that the "Pelican" makes a little slip—pardonable enough after all these years—in aiddng that she entered the city "with the troops." Mrs. Muter certainly accompanied her brave husband practically everywhere throughout his eventful military career, but on the memorable occasion referred to, she did not enter Pekin with him and the soldiers under his command, but a little later, and on the express invitation of Sir Frederic Bruce—brother of Lord Elgin—who was the British Minister in Pekin at the time.

In this connection it is interesting to note that General Gordon, then a captain in the Royal Engineers, had the duty of preparing the quarters at Tientsin for the army of occupation; and, hearing that Colonel Muter had brought his wife with him, most kindly took especial pains to make her comfortable and at home in such curious accommodation as could be adapted from a Chinese residence. He called on Mrs. Muter the day after her arrival to enquire if she could suggest anything in his power to provide to render the place more attractive, when she assured him nothing had been overlooked or omitted, and invited him to dinner to prove to his own satisfaction how complete was the work for her reception.

The widowed Countess of Airlie has arrived at Cortachy Castle. The neighbouring manse is now occupied for the autumn by Lady Cranborne, Lady Airlie's younger sister. Rumour says that Lady Cranborne will not live at the Castle, fearing that the widowhood of the "chatelaine" may be passed on to her, Viscount Cranborne being still "at the front" with his regiment.

Since the coming of the Countess, a memorial service has been held in the "Garden of Friendship," a part of the grounds where visitors plant trees as a souvenir. Lord Roberts planted one of these trees, and it was almost under its foliage that the widowed countess and her family sat the other week amongst her tenants and retainers, taking part in the memorial service conducted by the parish minister. The hymns sung with fine effect in the open air, were chosen by the Countess, being favourites of the late Earl.

In conversation with one of the tenants, I learned (says a correspondend) that "the Drummer," who is always heard at the Castle before a death in the house of Ogilvy was not heard there, but at a farmhouse on the estate of Airlie. A visitor was awakened in the night by hearing a strange noise. It stopped; but puzzling over the sound, she lay awake and listened. Again it came—this time distinctly the rat-tat of a drum. It ceased only to come again. In the morning she told her host about the noise. When, a day later, the terrible news arrived that the Earl had fellen on the field of battle, as he had always wished to do, the visitor, with true Noth rn mysticism, had no doubts as to the nature and source of the sounds she had heard.

Madame Emea Calve has piously preserved all relics of the past but she has wedded to their sombre grandeur the dainty grace of modern furnitute and the interest of her famous collection of art treasures and souvenirs. Outside, everything has been done to preserve the feudal aspect of the fortress inside, everything speaks of the elegant comfort of life as it is lived to-day Various musical instruments tell of the musical worship of the chatelaine, valuable pictures speak of her beauty-loving nature. And, amidst all the luxury and beauty, a visitor is continually raminded of the pious fidelity of the artist's soul to the ancient faith of her fathers.

Another of the prisoners taken with the 13th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry at Lindley was the Hon. Ernest Pomeroy. Mr. E. Pomeroy is of medium height, with brown hair, good eyes of a bluish hue, and a dark brown moustache. His smile is most pleasant, and he displays a beautiful set of teeth. His manners, which he inherits from his mother, Viscountess Harberton, are charming, and taken all round he is a "real good fellow." He was for some years in a Hussar regiment out in India. He is a fearless and skilful polo-player; indeed, on several occasions he has received a "good hard knock," and yet has persisted in continuing his game. Cricket is also a favourite game of his, and he has rattled up many a good score. But his first and greatest love as a sportsman is the good old national sport of hunting, and his one and only real accident was got some years ago, when in taking a high "oxer," his horse crossed his leg and fell heavily with his rider. For some weeks his life was despaired of, but, happily, he is none the worse to-day.

THE AGE OF INQUIRY.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in healthy stimulating properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
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of

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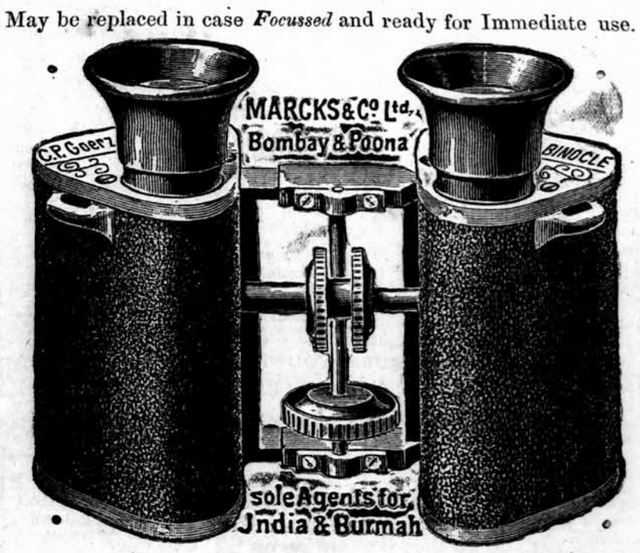
Field of View of ordinary Binocular of best quality.

Comparative Field of View of Goerz Trieder Binocular of same power.



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of

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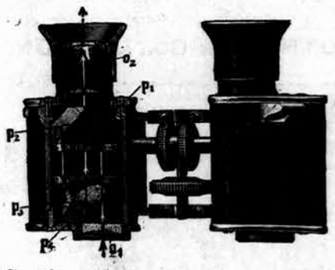

Section of glass showing course of Rays of Light through the Prisms.

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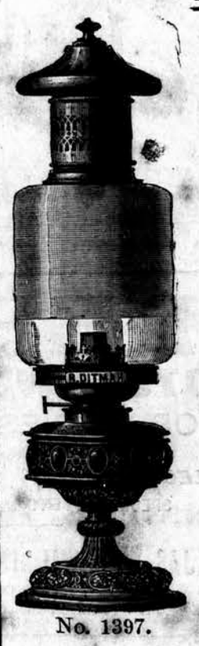

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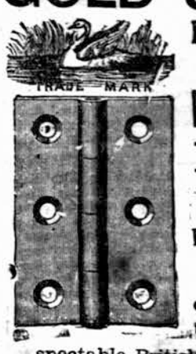

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